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VOL. XLV ...NO. 13,970. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

HALF A THOUSAND TORNADO VICTIMS

The Loss of Life in St. Louis and Vicinity Fully as Great as First Reports Made It.

HOMELESS PEOPLE NUMBERED BY THOUSANDS

Work of Rescue and Relief Greatly Delayed by Darkness and the Impassability of the Streets.

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE IN ONE SECTION OF ST. LOUIS

Hospitals Crowded with Wounded—Hundreds of Families Sleeping in the Ruins of Their Homes—Relief Measures Taken—Effect On the Republican National Convention.

Five hundred seems not too high a figure at which to place the number of those killed by Wednesday's tornado in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. Telegraphic communication is so seriously interrupted that it is impossible to give an exact statement of the casualties. In East St. Louis there is little doubt that the number of dead will be 200, in St. Louis it will reach 150; there are reports of great loss of life from many smaller tows, while the number drowned from the shanty boats and other craft along the Mississippi River only can be conjectured.

There are reports that eighty school children were killed at Drake, Ill. It is said 40 school children lost their lives at Rush Hill, Mo. Reports, of which the interruption to telegraphic communication prevents confirmation, are that 30 lives were lost at Vandalia, Ill., and that there were many casualties in smaller towns. Twenty or more people, mostly children, were killed in Audrain County, Mo.

Many injured at St. Louis and East St. Louis are beyond hope of recovery. The list of injured reported numbers over 1,500, and a great many were located at home and no report made. Two schoolhouses in East St. Louis serve as temporary hospitals, while at St. Louis the armory does the same service. Every private hospital in St. Louis is crowded.

The property loss will be high up in the millions. In St. Louis alone probably $1,000,000 damage was done, while in East St. Louis half that sum would be a conservative estimate.

The tornado seems to have started from two points—one in Randolph County, far northwest of St. Louis. That was the one which wrought the havoc in St. Louis proper. The other was first felt southwest of St. Louis. The two met over the Mississippi River just above the Eads bridge, united, devastated East St. Louis, and, as one storm, swept to the southeast through Illinois and Indiana to a point on the Ohio River northeast of Mount Vernon, where its force became spent.

East St. Louis is overrun with thugs and thieves and the militia has been called out by the Governor, who is on the ground. An appeal for aid has been issued.

One of the results of the storm may be the postponement of the Republican National Convention.

THE HORROR GROWS.

Seven Hundred and Twenty Blocks Swept by the Storm—The Work of Rescue Progressing.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A district in this city bounded north by Choteau Avenue, west by Grand Avenue, south to the city limits, and east to the river is virtually a mass of ruins as a result of yesterday's tornado.

Not an electric light has burned, nor a street car run in that section, comprising 720 city blocks, since 5:20 P. M. yesterday. Within this territory scarcely a building has escaped injury and thousands of structures are in ruins.

Beginning at the western boundary of the section described is the handsome and exclusive residence section known as Compton Hill, the home of the fourth generation of the early French settlers of St. Louis. This aristocratic home place is strewn with wreckage. Just east lies Lafayette Park. There the trees, shrubbery, fountains, and statuary, that have been the pride of the city, were caught by the wind and the place is shaven bare as with a giant scythe.

Further east and south to the city limits were the homes of thrifty German-Americans, who have given a distinct character to the district. Thousands of them are homeless to-night; many of them lying like nomads amid the ruins, or sharing the roofs of their hospitable and more fortunate neighbors.

Interspersed in this latter section, and on the east to the river, are mills, breweries, and numberless manufacturing concerns. These were fair targets for the storm, and they suffered. It is this class of losses that add most to wiping out what is conservatively stated to be $4,000,000 invested capital. There are sixteen breweries within these boundaries, worth $4,000,000, and while none are destroyed, all are damaged. The losses fall heaviest on those least able to bear them.

After the storm, fire came to complete the work of destruction. Five columns of flames shot up, but, thanks to the deluge of rain, the flames were mainly confined to their starting point. In three instances engines were unable to get nearer than a block from the fires.

Unsolicited, the work of relief began here at once by the whole people. A meeting of citizens was held at noon at the Merchants' Exchange. After brief addresses by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd and Mayor C. P. Walbridge, contributions were asked for. Within forty minutes, or as fast as the sums given could be acknowledged, $14,000 was in the Secretary's hands. Contributions continued after adjournment. It is not proposed to go outside of the city for aid, though no offering will be refused. C. H. Spencer, President of the Merchants' Exchange, was made Chairman of the Committee on Distribution, and set to work at once to place the relief money.

The Section Hardest Hit.

The storm was most destructive in force when it crossed Seventh Street from the east. The eddying currents of winds again and again returned to make that street a wilderness. At least forty persons were killed along this thoroughfare and the streets immediately adjacent. House after house was demolished, and the wonder is that the number of deaths is not far in excess of what it now appears to be.

Nally's saloon, on South Seventh Street, was a total wreck. When it fell it was full of men, who had taken refuge there, and from fifteen to twenty were killed. Many of them were those who have few friends and would not be missed. One poor fellow was taken out dead and ten others were seriously injured. It is thought that others are still in the brick-choked basement, and a gang of men is busy digging into the wreck.

The force of the wind was so frightful along here that the iron trolley supporting poles of the Southwestern Electric Line are bent over the ground. They did not break but bent like copper wire.

Of course all the telegraph poles are down. Many of them snapped in twain, with the top-heavy heads hanging over the street, held aloft by the wires, which still cling to them.

At the Vermont Marble Works, 1,125 South Seventh Street, the wreck was complete. It was here that Harry Hess, a driver, was killed. He was buried beneath tons of the great blocks of stone which were hurled about by the wind.

The saddest place of this frightfully desolated street was on the southeast corner of Rutger Street. Here had stood the three-story brick saloon and boarding house of Fred Mockenhelmer. It was occupied by twenty families, the full number of souls reaching at least eighty.

When the storm struck it, it went up like a dry puff ball, burying the inmates. No one knows how many dead its ruined brick and mortar conceal. Eleven persons have been taken out dead, and more than a dozen injured.

A company of firemen was assigned to the work of rescue, and they kept at it manfully. They were assisted by relatives of those supposed to be beneath the débris.

The crowd about the corner was enormous, and hard to handle. The curious throng pushed in over the broken bricks and shattered timbers, hemming in the rescue corps, and taking desperate chances of breaking their own legs. Even the policemen's clubs could not keep them back.

Across the street on the southwest corner the wreck was as bad, but the number of people in the building was not so large. Several bodies and half a dozen sorely wounded have been removed, and others are thought to be there.

One block below this the house of Sattig was crushed, and Mr. August Sattig and his wife badly hurt.

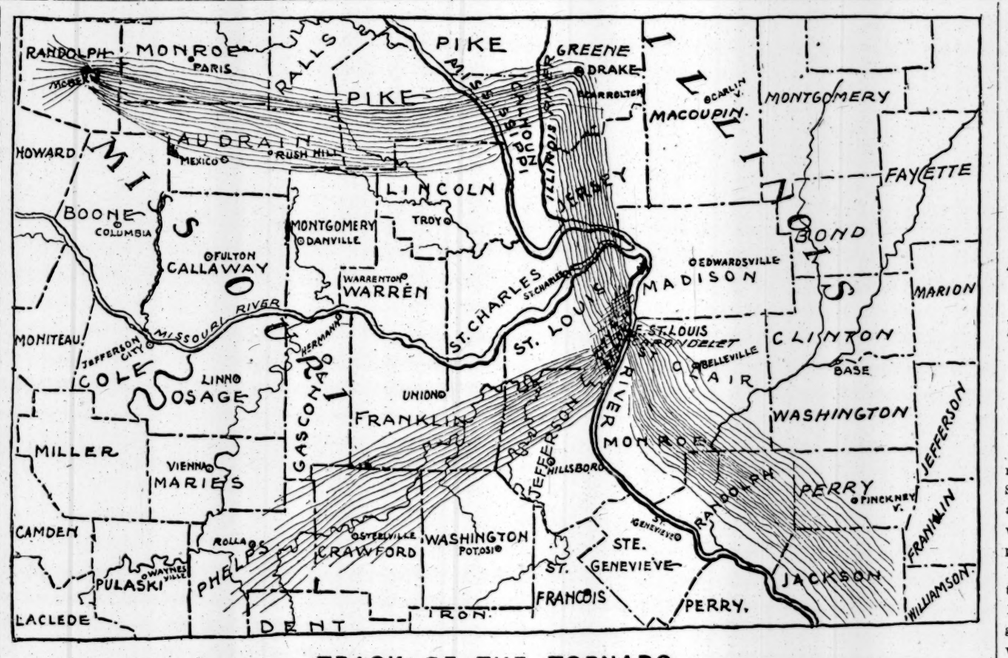
Up Barry Street a half block, at 716, Mrs. Rux, her daughter, Teenie, and her brother, John Loehing, were crushed to death in their home.

Mrs. Clara Fueseke and her two daughters, Stella and Edna, at 1,335 South Seventh Street, were mashed out of shape by the fall of their home.

Frederick Staltman, Mrs. Schmidt, Millie Killian, and her mother were dangerously hurt, and James Killian, the father, was killed at 1,301 South Seventh Street.

The Soulard Market was blown to pieces, killing George Hubert with the falling bricks, and another man, whose name has not been learned.

So it ran along this ill-starred street.



TRACK OF THE TORNADO.

Two Storms Converged Over the Mississippi, United and Passed Through Illinois and Indiana.

HISTORY OF THE BLOW

Three Funnels Swept Through St. Louis, Crossed the Mississippi, and Left a Trail of Death in Ohio and Indiana.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The history of the storm's movement is quickly told. The day was an opressive one in the city. There was no wind, and the people suffered from the heat. The entire western horizon was banked with clouds about 4 o'clock. These were piled one upon the other, with curling edges, yellow in tinge.

A light wind sprang up, and a sudden darkness came upon the city. This darkness increased until the storm broke. It gave the first alarm to the thousands of people in the streets, at the pleasure parks, in the light craft on the Mississippi, or at work in the great mercantile establishments. There seemed to be three separate tornadoes. They came from the northwest, the west, and the southwest. When they reached the Mississippi River they had become one. The storm broke at 4:45 P. M. Its descent was so sudden that the fleeing women and children were caught in the streets and hurled to destruction or buried under falling walls.

Before the mass of clouds in the west, hanging over the villages of Clayton, Fernridge, Eden, and Central, gave vent to their frightful contents, the funnels shot out from them. Some of these seemed to be projected into the air, others leaped to the earth, twisting and turning. Lightning played about them, and there was a marvelous electrical display. Then came the outburst.

Three of the funnels approached St. Louis with the wind, that was traveling at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

From the clouds above a strange crackling sound came. This filled the air, and at times was stronger than the incessant peals of thunder. The funnels enveloped the western side of the city, and in thirty minutes were wreaking destruction.

So destructive was the storm, and so irresistible, that some of the stanchest business blocks went down before it. Iron beams were torn from their fastenings and carried blocks away, as if they were feathers. Roofs braced and held to their positions by every device known to the best builders of the day were torn off as if held only by threads. Telegraph poles fell in long rows, not coming down one by one, but in groups of a dozen or more at a time.

The east end of the Eads Bridge, one of the most solid bridges in the world, was destroyed. The other great bridges spanning the Mississippi were all injured. Scores of persons were drowned, or, after being killed on the land, blown into the water. Steamers were blown high on the banks. Others were turned around. Still others, after being torn from their moorings, disappeared and have not been heard from. As a rule, the smaller craft were sunk.

Not while within the city limits did the funnels rise and fall from the ground. There was no rebounding, and, consequently, whatever was in the path of the wind was either destroyed or badly injured. And this destruction was done within an hour. The bells of the city were pealing 6 o'clock when the worst of the storm had passed.

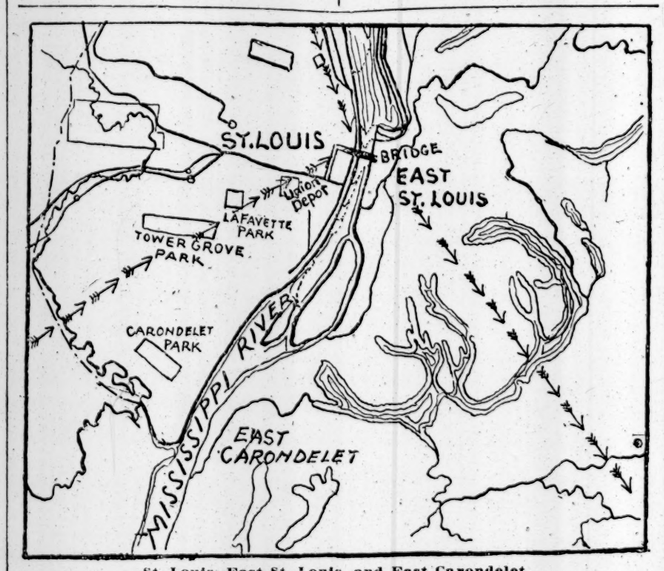
In East St. Louis the devastation was as great as in St. Louis proper. Fire added to the destruction, and as the streets were littered with rubbish the Fire Department was helpless. The loss by fire alone will approximate $1,000,000.

There was an anxious time after the storm, when St. Louis could not communicate with the outside world. Nor could her own citizens communicate with each other by any electrical means. Telephones were useless; telegrams impossible. Husbands could not get word to their residences; wives at home could not reach husbands.

Breaking at the hour the storm did, and the night following, the work of rescue was slow. The firemen and police were made aides to the surgeons and physicians of the city. The electric lights being out, searching parties in the ruin-strewed streets could not go ahead. They had to wait for daylight.

The only fairly reliable report of the storm came in about midnight from Milan, in Sullivan County. That is northwest of St. Louis. The big black cloud was seen there, and there was a high wind, but no damage. It crossed the Missouri in St. Charles County, and then attacked this city.

Leaving East St. Louis, the tornado swept across Illinois and Indiana, doing great damage at Vandalia, Ill., and at Oakland and Mount Vernon, Ind. It does not appear to have expended its awful energy until it crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky, above Mount Vernon.



St. Louis, East St. Louis, and East Carondelet.
The Arrows Show Direction of the Tornado.

THE BUILDINGS WRECKED.

Even the Stanchest Structures Could Not Resist the Wind.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A detailed statement of the damage to buildings by last night's storm is impossible to obtain. Hundreds of residences all over the city were either totally wrecked or badly damaged, and even the stanchest buildings in the city succumbed to the fury of the gale.

In the district between Sixth Street and the river and northward from Chouteau Avenue, the tornado tore a diagonal path. The district comprises business houses, many of them of the older type. Every building within the path sustained damage. Smokestacks and chimneys were toppled over. Walls were leveled, roofs were lifted, thousands of windows were smashed, and miles of telegraph and telephone wires were left in a network on the ground. Through this district the streets are impassable. They are covered in places with débris ten feet deep.

The building at the corner of Second and Pine Streets was blown clear over and its contents blocked the street.

Part of the roof of the Merchants' Exchange, in Third Street, was also blown off. There is a telegraph pole sticking through the windows of the old Post Office in this district.

A man was mashed almost to death at the levee and Locust Street. A mass of bricks fell on him as he was fleeing to shelter.

Perin & Smith's printing establishment, southwest corner of Second and Vine Streets, was blown into the middle of the street, being totally demolished.

The east wall of the saloon 600 Carr Street was blown on to B. Colombani's bakery.

At Seventh and Chateau Avenue a cabman was blown from his cab and almost instantly killed.

Three stories of the Coe Manufacturing Company's building, Ninth and Gratiot Streets, and nearly half of the Wainwright Brewery were blown down.

The Sumner High School, Eleventh and Spruce Streets; T. E. McDermott's saloon, Eleventh and Gratiot Streets; the Hotel Emmet, on the opposite corner; Jere Sheehan's livery stable, Eleventh and Walnut Streets, and Dr. Enno Sanders's Mineral Company's store, 125-129 South Eleventh Street, were unroofed.

The engineer of the Aetna Iron Works, Twenty-first and Papin Streets, was almost instantly killed. The walls of the works blew in and he was scalded to death by steam.

The Consolidated Wire Works, Twenty-first and Papin Streets, was almost totally wrecked. One of the boilers blew up and the cylinders did the rest. Seven people are known to have been injured seriously there, and a workman who accompanied them to the city dispensary says that many more were crushed by falling walls. The great plant was almost demolished.

The tornado seemed to take a northwesterly course from Fourteenth and Gratiot Streets to Jefferson Avenue and Pine.

As the storm cut through the railroad yards back of the Union Station, it turned over any number of freight and passenger cars, and carried away the northwest corner of the Union Depot grain elevator. This elevator is one of the largest in the city, and, as the wreckage came down, it crashed through the roofs of a half dozen deserted shanties.

The wind leveled to the ground the four-story stone-front building 1,700 South Broad Street, and Louis Otanad, President of the Otanad Furniture Company; John Burgst, and Gustav Lestner, bookkeeper, were buried in the ruins. The latter was rescued after an hour's hard work by the police and volunteers. He was severely bruised, and his right arm was broken. The others have not been extricated.

At Choteau and South Jefferson Avenues, and the streets to the southeast of them, the scene of destruction was appalling. Many houses were reduced to piles of brick and lumber, the fronts of others were torn off, and the resulting wreckage joined with the telegraph poles and rendered the way impassable. The extinction of the electric lights rendered it impossible to reach the injured with the ambulance or to convey the killed to the Morgue.

The scene on Grand Avenue, from the fair grounds to Carondelet, one of the suburbs, after the storm resembled the thoroughfare of a beseiged city after a heavy bombardment by the enemy's guns. The street was strewn from end to end with trees, broken branches, broken telegraph, telephone, and electric-light poles, that made traffic of every kind both tedious and dangerous in the darkness and amid fallen wires, and it was with great difficulty that pedestrians made their way along the sidewalks, which were strewed with débris of every description.

The Greene brewery, at Third Street and Clark Avenue, was badly wrecked, and the Scandinavian Church, on the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Clark Avenue, was picked up and turned completely over.

SOME OF THE SCENES.

Fear Gave Invalids Strength and Prevented Prisoners from Escaping.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—Thirty minutes after the tornado passed, no less than twenty wounded persons were lying on the floor of the city dispensary.

In the flashes of lightning last night the City Hospital looked like a ruin. The new surgical ward was partially demolished. Portions of the other buildings were unroofed. Walls were cracked.

There were 450 sick persons in the hospital. Some gathered strength in their fright and ran out shrieking. Thirteen were injured in one ward.

A twenty-foot section of the western wall of the jail blew down, exposing the interior. It was during the exercise hour, and nearly 200 prisoners were in the big "bull ring." They were too badly frightened to run, although escape would have been easy. Instead, they set up a yell of terror, and voluntarily sought shelter in their cells.

The hurricane arrived before the workers in the business centre of the city had reached their homes. Service on most of the street-car lines was suddenly suspended. A thousand electric cars stood dark and deserted, while men and women toiled through the rain.

A REIGN OF TERROR

Militia Called Out to Protect the City from Thieves and Thugs—Many Families Suffer.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Almost a reign of terror prevails in East St. Louis to-night. Save for a tug and a few rowboats, placed at the service of newspaper men and others, whose duties called them to the scene, the place has been cut off from communication with this city since last night, a section of the upper or railroad portion of the Eads Bridge having been carried away, while guards were stationed at either end to prevent pedestrians using the footbridge.

The thieves and toughs of the city, however, reinforced by scores from the country surrounding, started in this afternoon to pillage the overturned trucks in the streets and the freight cars on the sidings, which were filled with valuable merchandise, groceries, and provisions.

The small police force had been detailed to aid the injured and assist in the task of searching the ruins, and realizing that they were powerless to preserve order, or prevent the pillaging, Mayor Bader called upon Gov. Altgeld for aid. He responded by ordering two companies of militia to the scene. The first company arrived from Belleville at 9 o'clock, and the second is en route from Greenville in a special train, and will be on the ground at 1 A. M.

The Governor himself arrived late to-night, and did the detailing of the troops about the various properties to be protected. Prior to his arrival, a meeting of leading citizens was held in the First National Bank Building in response to a call hurriedly issued by ex-Congressman W. S. Forman and others, and after a full discussion of the situation it was decided to issue the following appeal:

To the People of the United States:

The City of East St. Louis has been visited by one of the most terrible and destructive tornadoes in the history of the country. As a result of its fearful work at least 200 lives have been lost, while the number of maimed and wounded we are unable as yet to estimate, but it will probably run into thousands.

The amount of damage to property is very great, and it is impossible at this time to ascertain, but it is safe to say that at least 600 families are rendered homeless. A great number of these must depend upon charity for shelter. While the loss appears to fall upon the poorer classes of people, almost every citizen has directly or indirectly suffered damage.

While we regret exceedingly to call upon the country at large in this extremity, we feel utterly unable to supply the absolute necessities of these afflicted people, although our own citizens are putting forth every effort and are contributing as liberally and indeed more liberally than their means allow.

We therefore appeal to the generosity of our sister cities and other communities for help in this hour of trouble. We will be pleased to receive subscriptions and assistance in any form which may be deemed advisable.

The Executive Committee has appointed Paul W. Abt, President of the First National Bank of this city, Treasurer, to whom all contributions can be sent.

The appeal is signed by Mayor H. F. Bader, ex-Congressman W. S. Forman, and others.

The roadway of the Eads bridge was cleared of wreckage at 11 o'clock to-night, and a test engine and car passed over in safety.

In addition to the injured in the two schoolhouses, there are ninety-four maimed women, children, and men in St. Mary's Hospital.

Women and girls from the farms of the surrounding country poured into the city in droves this afternoon and evening with bundles of old linen, clothing, and other necessaries, and proffered their services as nurses. The good Samaritans were much needed by the hospital people and city authorities, and nearly every victim in the public or extemporized hospitals has an individual attendant to-night.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HARD HIT.

Its Freight Houses Wrecked and Many Clerks Killed.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—The Pennsylvania Company suffered severely from the St. Louis storm. General Manager L. F. Loree received the following message from Superintendent H. I. Miller of the Vandalia, or St. Louis, Division, dated Venice Tower, Ill., a few miles from East St. Louis, at noon to-day:

I have just returned from a trip over all our property, except the East St. Louis and connecting railroads. We probably had fifteen freight house clerks killed.

Other employes who were in the storm have not been seen since, including some engineers and firemen. The loss of property includes the complete ruin of both freight houses. The day's out-bound business had just been finished, and the houses were empty. The in-bound house had, according to Agent Creveling's estimate, about $10,000 worth of freight on the platform. Our tracks from St. Clair Avenue to the river are covered with cars in all conceivable shapes.

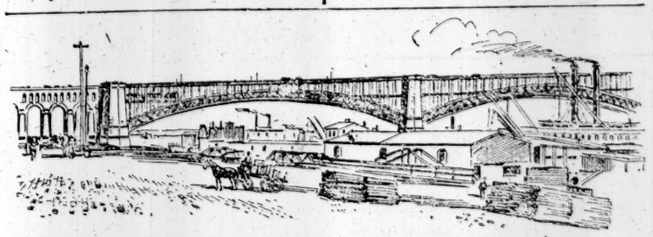
The second-class coaches, standing just east of the Baltimore and Ohio station crossing, were carried 100 feet to the north and deposited in Cahokia Creek. All the freight houses in East St. Louis were leveled, with a possible exception of the Illinois Central. We have arranged to handle all of our freight business at the St. Louis freight house.

The house of Agent Creveling, eight miles directly west of our East St. Louis freight house, was almost totally destroyed, and his wife injured. In East St. Louis the district covered was about three-quarters of a mile wide and a mile and a half long.

Almost everything formerly occupying this ground has been completely demolished, including railroad buildings of all kinds, hotels, mills, factories. The Eads bridge was seriously damaged by the wind lifting and dropping the upper roadway. The Alton train, blown over on its side, is still lying on the bridge. The stone truss at the west end of the river arches was badly broken. The railway depot will have to be rebuilt. The wind twisted a number of the pieces of the East St. Louis and connecting tracks, and all large trusses along the Carondelet were blown across the track. None of the rolling stock in the round house was destroyed.

J. D. Dale crawled over the Eads bridge last night, after the storm, and walked to Venice and gave us a wire.

General Manager Loree said that the trains over the Pennsylvania lines will leave as usual, but will go only as far as East St. Louis.



St. Louis Levee Looking North.
Showing the Eads Bridge Leading to East St. Louis.

Manhattan Beach.

Communication between Manhattan Beach, Brighton, and West Brighton having been cut off by Brighton Beach Co., there will be no access to Manhattan Beach grounds during present season except over lines of Long Island R. R. from Long Island City, Bushwick, Flatbush Ave., Bay Ridge, and East New-York.

A special through service between West Brighton (Culver depot) and Manhattan Beach will be inaugurated Saturday, May 30. Half hourly trains, time twenty minutes. Excursion fare, fifteen cents.—Adv.

ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

Met the Storm Head On and Was Driven Backward.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A Wabash fast train from Chicago escaped destruction at East St. Louis last night by the good judgment of the engineer. At Madison, two miles north of the East St. Louis relay station, the train came in such torrents that Engineer Sanford could not see anything ahead of him.

"The storm was coming squarely in our faces," said Engineer Sanford. "The air began to fill with loose boards and other débris, and beat upon the cab of the engine. I stopped the train, and we crouched behind the boiler. A few second later the full force of the storm struck the train, and it began to run backward. We managed to hold it with the aid of the air brakes.

"The rear car was on a curve and caught the force of the storm, so that it rocked like a leaf, but did not leave the track. What saved the train was that it pointed directly into the gale.

"The terminal train, carrying the laborers from Granite City, was just behind, and was caught by the wind, and the cars overturned. When the fury of the storm was over, the passengers realized what a narrow escape they had just had."

ON THE RIVER FRONT.

Nearly Every Boat Was Wrecked and the Water Was Filled with People Struggling for Life.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The storm's effects are perhaps most apparent along the river front. The wharf on this side of the river is a scene of desolation. Steamboats, wharfboats, and barges were swept from their fastenings almost in a solid phalanx, and cast adrift. Some were overturned and sunk. Others were blown across the river and crushed against the other side.

The track of the storm across the river was practically the same as that of the great storm of Aug. 4, 1878. The trend of the main volume of wind was from southwest to northwest, leaving the Missouri shore at the centre of the southern half of this city and striking the Illinois shore in a path whose northern edge was the Eads Bridge and extending south three-fourths of a mile. Within this path were moored twenty-five steamers, large and small. The storm fell so suddenly that none of the vessels was prepared. In all, ten large passengar steamers, five ferry-boats, two transfer boats, two tug boats, and half a dozen small pleasure barges were driven to the opposite shore or sunk outright.

The steamer J. J. Odil was loosened from its moorings and blown against the second pier of the Eads bridge, where it sank. Just before the boat struck her boilers blew up. Nine of her crew of twelve, beside three women passengers and her Captain, George Townsend, are missing. Those of the crew who reached land in safety are Jack Morrissey, Pat Milan, and a man named Moore.

About the same time the Odil struck the pier, the towboat, Dolphin, No. 2, belonging to the Dolphin Transportation Company, Jonn Lolar President, was blown from her wharf boat, at the foot of Morgan Street, dashing her up against the first pier. She struck the pier with a force that crushed in her starboard side. She drifted down the river for about three blocks, and then sank, only leaving her prow above the water. There were eleven persons, three of them women, all of whom had jumped to her from either the steamer Pittsburg or the Libbie Conger, who managed to catch driftwood, which carried them down the river to the Pittsburg dike, where they were caught in an eddy and sank. The Bald Eagle was blown down the river for a considerable distance, when the boat was capsized and went to the bottom. About twenty persons were on board, but nothing has been seen or heard of them.

A great many lives were lost by the sinking of barges and smaller craft. In most every case, there were at least ten men on board each of them, and in many cases several of them are still missing.

The Baton Rouge Belle, a tugboat, was forced from its hawser out into the middle of the river. When it reached there it began to roll over and over down the river, till it reached the foot of Chouteau Avenue, where it was forced against the wharf of the Wiggins Ferry Company by the wind and sunk in ten feet of water.

The City of Monroe of the Anchor Line was dashed against the shore, but did not go down. Capt. Ziegler exhorted his crew not to jump overboard. His last words were: "There is no danger." He was blown into the river and drowned.

The Anchor Line wharfboat and the excursion wharf were the only things left afloat between the bridge and Spruce Street. Both of these were shoved up the bank, indicating that the storm had a rotary motion, as all other craft were blown in the other direction.

Some few boats were seen floating when the storm had passed, but in nearly all cases the upper works were torn away. The damage to shipping alone will run up to the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The City of Monroe was ready to leave for New-Orleans. She had a large crew and about thirty-five passengers. She was badly wrecked in her upper works, and blown across the river, where she lodged nearly opposite the foot of Choteau Avenue. The City of Cairo and the Arkansas City were also of the Anchor Line, were moored at the foot of Choteau Avenue and Carroll Street, respectively. They were torn loose, and no intelligence has been received from them. Being temporarily out of commission, they had but few employes aboard. A number of Anchor Line barges were torn away and probably sunk.

The St. Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company had two boats—the Exporter and the Harvester, the best of the line—set adrift, also the main wharfboat and a number of barges. One of the boats was sunk at the foot of Arsenal Street.

The tug Rescue No. 2, belonging to the Wiggins Ferry Company, was sunk at the foot of Olive Street.

At the foot of Cass Avenue four boats and two ice barges were lying. The Polar Wave's pilot and part of her cabin were blown off. The Vinton's cabin is gone. The Jack Frost lost her smokestacks and her cabin, and the Charlotte Boeckeler lost her stacks and part of her cabin. The

roofs were blown from both of the ice barges, the Ione and the Snow.

Below Cass Avenue to the bridge all boats are gone, except the Washington Avenue wharfboat, which hung to its morings.

The Libbie Conger went down sidewise and missed the piers, floating on down the stream, stripped of her topsails.

The harbor boat struck the dump boat, and was thus kept from striking a pier. It passed through under the bridge and was driven down the stream. Both of its chimneys were blown off in the storm.

The Washington Avenue dump boat was torn from its wharfboat, but was caught at the foot of Locust Street. The wharfboat came very near being blown off, too, and the men on board of her jumped overboard and swam ashore.

A large quantity of wreckage was seen from Jefferson Barracks last night floating down the Mississippi. A procession of wrecks seemed to be borne along, sometimes singly, sometimes in a tangled mass.

One large steamboat with black smokestack, with only her bow and pilot house above water, was seen going down stream at about 6:30. There was no sign of life upon her. A barge with a deck house upon it and bearing fifteen or twenty people, who were wildly waving lanterns for assistance, floated along. Shortly after a tugboat came in pursuit, and it is thought the runaway barge was captured.

The wreckage that floated by the Barracks seemed composed of boats and wharves, houses, furniture, logs, and lumber.

The Great Republic, about which there were many rumors, is safe.

QUINCY, Ill., May 28.—A heavy windstorm struck this section at 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and during the ensuing forty minutes an inch and a half of rain fell, flooding a number of cellars. The ferryboat Frank Sherman was out in the river when the gale struck her. She veered and tossed about on the water like a chip of wood. Finally, she headed for the Missouri shore, and, on striking the bank, she was tied up. Having received no signals from the pilot, the crew became alarmed, and a visit to the pilot house accounted for the boat's peculiar conduct while out in the river. The pilot, John Hustleby, was dead upon the floor, his hands still clutching the spokes of the wheel. Hustleby had been a pilot for 30 years and was well known along the upper Mississippi. He suffered from heart disease, and it is the general opinion that he died from that disease brought on by excitement resulting from the storm.

MANY CHILDREN KILLED.

Two Schoolhouses Wrecked and Several Pupils Dead.

MEXICO, Mo., May 28.—A cyclone swept across Audrain County last evening, doing damage to crops and wrecking many buildings. The reports state that seven persons have been killed in the county, and probably twenty-five badly injured.

In the Bean Creek district a schoolhouse was carried away, and one of the pupils, a daughter of Joseph C. Ware, was killed, and Lulu Eubanks and Hilda Blase, also school children, were fatally injured.

Others along the route of the tornado in this district whose names cannot yet be learned are more or less injured.

At the Bye schoolhouse, six or eight miles further southeast, not a pupil escaped uninjured, and five children were killed, three outright, and two dying later. The schoolhouse was demolished, and several of the children were blown a great distance away, and were not found until several hours afterward, and then in a mutilated condition.

ST. LOUIS DEATH LIST.

Fatal Effect There of the Angry Elements as Far as Is Known at Present.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—The following is the list of the known dead in St. Louis:

ALLERS, HENRY.
ARCHAMBAULT, CHARLES, City Hospital.
BALLMAN, Mrs., 1,701 Park Avenue.
BENWELL, FRED.
BENE, SYLVESTER, 1,418 Ohio Avenue.
BOECKMAN, LOUIS, 614 Rutger.
BOWLER, WILLIAM, killed at the Laclede Gas Works.
BRADSHAW, WALLACE, Ewing and Scott Avenues.
BUTLER, WALLACE T. C., colored, 925 South Jefferson Avenue.
CHANEY, EMMA, 1,432 Mississippi Avenue.
CLAYPOOL, Mrs., and child, 814 South Jefferson Avenue.
CLAYPOOL, KATIE, Ewing and Scott Avenues.
CRUMP, Mrs., 2,709 Park Avenue.
DEMARTINA, SOPHIA, 402 South Twelfth Street.
DREUN, JAMES, City Hospital.
DUGAN, ROSE, Soulard Market.
DUGAN, ANNIE, Eighth and Marion Streets.
DUNN, JOSEPH, patient at City Hospital.
ENDERS, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, 610 Rutgers Street.
ERVIN, THOMAS, 2,210 Chouteau Avenue.
FELB, EDWARD, engineer Standard Bagging Company.
FISCHER, FRANK, 1,742 Papin Street.
FRIESKE, Mrs. CLARA, 1,335 South Seventh Street.
FRIESKE, EDNA, 1,335 South Seventh.
FRIESKE, SUTTA, 1,335 South Seventh.
FULMER, GUSTAVE, 614 Rutger.
GALLAGHER, —, a girl, 1,841 South Jefferson Avenue.
GAULT, JULIUS, 1,047 Sulphur Avenue.
GIBSON, HENRY, Missouri and Grier Avenues.
GIBBONS, —, a girl, 2,725 St. Vincent Avenue.
HALLOUAN, TAYLOR, 1,401 Missouri Street.
HASSING, D., 1,014 Armstrong Avenue.
HELIX, Mrs., 1,301 South Seventh Street.
HESS, HARRY, 1,109 South Seventh Street.
HESSELL, JOHN, 1,109 Emmett Street.
HOWE, ISABELLA, 1,432 Mississippi Avenue.
HURBURT, GEORGE, Soulard Market.
IRWIN, THOMAS, 2,213 Choteau Avenue.
JONES, —, Aetna Iron Works.
JONES, SILAS, Twenty-first and Gratia Street.
KEPLIN, HENRY, 2,824 Oregon Avenue.
KILLIAN, HARRY, nine years old.
KILLIAN, JAMES, 614 Rutger.
KILLIAN, THOMAS, Seventh and Park Avenue.
KILLIAN, WILLIAM.
KILLIAN, WILLIE, seven years old.
KNOEBLE, GEORGE W., Seventh and Rutger.
LEINEKE, child of Andrew J., 2,706 Hamilton Avenue.
LOHING, JOHN, 716 Barry.
LOEBLIN, JOHN, Seventh and Rutger.
LOUIS, Mrs., ninety years, 614 Rutger.
MAUCHENHEIMER, FREDERICK.
MARTINI, JOSEPH.
MAUER, JOSEPH.
McDONALD, MALACHI, 2,745 Clarke Avenue.
MEYER, JOSEPH, Jefferson and Park Avenue.
MILLER, JOSEPH, Eighteenth and Choteau Avenue.
MILLER, ROBERT, Blair and Benton Streets.
MUNARI, HERMAN, Eighteenth Street and Geyer Avenue.
NIE, CHARLES.
OTTENAD, WILLIAM, 1,700 South Broadway.
PANDY, JOHN, 1,442 Mississippi Avenue.
PLATCHER, WILLIAM, 614 Rutger.
RAFFERTY, JOHN, Liggett & Meyers factory.
RIBBECK, CHARLES, 1,236 High Street.
RODERIQUE, FRANCESCA, City Hospital.
RUX, Mrs. MATILDA, 716 Barry Street.
RUX, TIMOTHY, Seventh and Rutger.
RUX, TINA, 716 Barry Street.
SCHWEITZEMAN, CHARLES, 2,650 St. Vincent Avenue.
SELP, EDWARD, 1,026 South Eleventh Street.
SIMMS, LEWIS F., 1,707 Park Avenue.
SIMMS, L. T., Eighteenth Street and Park Avenue.
SPILLMAN, Mrs., 2,711 Park Avenue.
STANDY, CHARLES.
TANDY, CHARLES A., St. Louis Cracker Factory.
UNKNOWN—Baby, two years old; picked up at Twenty-second and Market Streets.
UNKNOWN—Three persons at 133 South Seventh Street.
UNKNOWN—Child; Ann and California Avenues.
VILLMER, GUSTAV, 915 Rutger Street.
WILSE, MIKE, gas works.
WEBER, HARRY, 730 South Fourth Street.
WEIS, MAX.
WINKLER, WILLIAM.
WOODRUFF, Mrs., California and Ann Avenues.
ZIMMER, ERNEST.
ZIMMERS, FRED, Jefferson and Geyer Avenues.

There are now at the Morgue the unidentified bodies of seventeen men and four women.

It is reported that twenty-nine employes of the Liggett & Meyers tobacco factory are in the ruins of the buildings. Twenty-five empolyes of the St. Louis Wooden Gutter Company are missing, and are thought to have been killed and burned when the building fell.

It is believed a great many dead are under the ruins, and a full list cannot be made for many days.

THE INJURED IN ST. LOUIS.

Sufferers, Many of Whom Will Be Relieved by Death.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Those known to be injured in St. Louis are as follows:

ABTER, HENRY, serious injuries
ALTHAUS, HENRY, employe St. Louis Wire Mill; crushed; will die.
BARTON, C. F., engineer for Brown & Co., Eighteenth Street and Chouteau Avenue; arms cut.
BECLAYE, AUGUST, 907 South Eleventh Street.
BOLKAMP, —, 1,328½ North Ninth Street.
BENEL, GEORGE, fatal injuries.
BENKE, JOSEPH, Commercial Street and Washington Avenue.
BENNETT, Katie, Onto and Papin Streets; both arms broken.
BENSON, FRANK, 2,071 Chouteau Avenue.
BENSON, T. A., Twenty-second and Gratiot Streets; skull fractured.
BERG, ALBERT, 1,867 South Eleventh Street; badly bruised about head and body.
BITTNER, HENRY, 1,803 South Broadway.
BOETS, GEORGE, 1,840 Papin Street; head hurt and badly bruised.
BRENNAN, BEN, 1,325 South Eleventh Street.
BUCK, M. M., 2,013 Adams Street; head and body bruised.
BULKINS, JOHN.
BURKE, JOSEPH, 154 Marion Street; leg broken.
CARROLL, THOMAS, 212 South Second Street; right leg broken.
CASTLE, Mrs., Seventh and Marion Streets; serious.
CHUCKY, FRANK, 1,806 South Seventh Street; fracture of left leg.
CLANZY, DAVID, Fourteenth Street, near Ofallon; head bruised.
CLEMENS, —, 2,200 Chestnut Street; scalp wounds.
CLEMMENS, JOSEPH, letter carrier, 1,027 Morgan Street.
CONWAY, JAMES, 405 North Eleventh Street.
DAVIS, RICHARD, 506 North Sixth Street; bruised about head and face.
DAVIS, JOSEPH, 508 South Sixth Street.
DOUGHERTY, PATRICK, internally injured; serious; 4,122 Morgan Street.
ELBERFIELD, ALEXANDER, 613 Locust Street; severe scalp wound.
EPSTEIN, —, of Epstein & Bernstein; internal injuries.
FINAN, MARTIN, 4,536 St. Ferdinand Street; head cut.
FLYNN, WILLIAM, 3,001 Cliff Street; leg broken.
FOX, JOHN, 1,223 Blair Avenue; right foot cut.
FRANK, JOSEPH, 617 South Broadway; probably fatally injured.
FREEDMAN, ABRAHAM, 1,014 Julian Street; cut on head and face.
FRY, THOMAS, traveling for C. F. Luhrman Lumber Company; hurt about groins.
GALVIN, MICHAEL, 2,016 Biddle Street; fractured skull.
GAVIN, WILLIAM, 1,821 Papin Street.
GUNTISS, M., fireman; hurt about head and shoulders.
GRADY, EDWIN, 1,006 Geyer Avenue.
GUNTHER, —, 2,324 Whittemore Place; leg broken.
GUNTHER, Mrs., scalp wound.
HARDY, ALBERT, wounded on head.
HARDY, PETER, of the St. Louis Refrigerator and Wooden Gutter Company; badly injured.
HENK, JOHN, scalp wounds.
HERBENGER, PETER, 1,444 South Third Street; back and legs bruised.
HERMAN, CLARA, of 3,624 Castleman Avenue; fatally injured.
HERMAN, J. P., fatally injured.
HOLENKAMP, HARRY, 2,314 Garfield Avenue.
HORAN, PETER, injured in falling house at 606 South Seventh Street.
JOHNSON, HERBERT, yard clerk Wiggins Ferry Company; arm broken.
JUDLIM, J. T., 2,023 South Jefferson Avenue; burned by live wire at Lafayette and Missouri Avenues.
KLACE, AUGUST, 907 Eleventh Street; scalp wounds.
KOCH, WILLIAM, City Hospital; injured by falling brick.
LACKBEHELER, EDWARD, 4,208 Clayton Road; injured on face
LAHN, JAMES, 2,810 Biddle Street; head injured.
LEITNER, GUSTAVE, 1,700 South Broadway.
MACK, FRED, Superintendent of the Morgue.
MEDART, PHIL, 1,721 Missouri Street.
MAGANN, JOHN W., hit by falling wall at Leven and Carr Streets; scalp wounds.
MAX, THOMAS, 1,847 O'Fallon Street; bruised on head and back.
McKENNA, GERTIE, 2,108 Eugenia Street; head severely cut.
MAHON, PATRICK M., 1,442 Collins Street.
MEED, FATHER, Annunciation Church; head badly cut, hips hurt, and internally injured.
METCALF, THOMAS, switchman for Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, at Barton; hip broken.
METZNER, GEORGE, 2,111 South Second Street; legs crushed.
MEYER, GEORGE, 1,420 South Thirteenth Street.
MILLER, LEWIS, Jefferson, Mo.
MORAN, PAT, Ivey House, Seventh and Poplar Streets; scalp wounds.
MUER, ADOLPH, of the Sprinkling Department; bruised by the overturning of buggy.
NICHOLSON, ARTHUR, 1,892 Olive Street; scalp wounds and bruised about the body.
O'BRIEN, —, Jefferson Street and Choteau Avenue; both arms broken.
PENNES, P., 304 South Seventh Street; wrenched left leg.
PEPER, GEORGE, 2,110 Gratiot Street; internal injuries.
POPPITZ, G. C., 2,801 South Broadway; fatal injuries.
RAMAG, JOE; leg broken.
REICHERT, FRANK, Eric House; bruises on head and body.
REISS, THOMAS; skull fractured and otherwise injured.
RICHTER, PAUL; blown into Lohrum's quarry and badly injured.
ROONEY, PAT, 1,435 Thirteenth Street; hurt internally.
ROWDEN, H. W., 4,232 Connecticut Avenue; scalp wound.
ROWE, HERBERT, 1,626 Compton Avenue; struck by falling débris.
RUMATA, CHARLES; head cut.
SAMPSON, GEORGE, age fifty-four; internally injured.
SANKEY, S., 1,827 North Market Street; cut about head and arm.
SAWYER, CHARLES B., Jr., taken from Sawyer Manufacturing Company, 1,720 Choteau Avenue; badly bruised and face cut.
SAWYER, H. H.; internal injuries.
SCHMIDT, CHRISTIAN, 1,632 South Third Street; broken arm and badly injured.
SCOTT, JOHN, struck on head at Seventh Street and Choteau Avenue.
SEARS, A., scalp wounds, 911 South Eleventh Street.
SHAW, W. H., 2,835 Market Street; right arm broken.
SMITH, CHRIS, 1,701 South Broadway.
STAHLMAN, JOHN, cashier of the Alden Vinegar Company; cut about arms and face.
STARK, LULU, 824 Boulevard Street; badly bruised.
STARKALOFF, MAX, M. D., arm dislocated.
STRUHL, PHILIP, 1,014 Julia Street; badly bruised about head and body.
SWANETT, WILLIAM, engineer Terminal Railroad; badly hurt about head by flying timber.
SYNE, EDWIN, 9,106 Olive Street; badly cut by falling glass.
TAYLOR, JOHN, injured about the head.
TAYLOR, T., sprained leg and foot; no home.
TIMMINS, JOHN, 1,435 North Sixteenth Street; ankle and wrist crushed.
TINKER, J. L., Danville, Wis.
TINKER, M. L., Danville, Wis.
TINKER, MAUD R., Danville, Wis.
TRACY, PATRICK, 2,628 Adams Street; head cut.
TOOTSEY, —, employe wire mill; internal injuries.
VENTULA, CHARLES, head cut.
WALTER, MARY, 2,720 South Broadway; cut about head and arms.
WATER, Miss JOSIE, 2,720 South Broadway; bruised on shoulders and head.
WATSON, JOHN, injured internally.
WHITNEY, MICHAEL, blown into Lohrum's quarry, and badly hurt.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, 2,017 Singleton Street; right side hurt.
WILLS, LENA, injured about hips.
WILSON, ROBERT, colored, Twelfth and Gratiot; bruised by flying débris.
Unknown bookkeeper for Joe Odge, La Salle and Jefferson Streets.
UNKNOWN—three firemen at Union Station power house, Jefferson and Geyer Avenues.
YEITNER, DANIEL, 1,504 South Broadway; serious.
YEITNER, Mrs. DANIEL, severe injuries.

The hospitals are overcrowded and the names of many of the patients are yet unknown.

Read

The testimonials for Hood's Sarsaparilla are honest, straightforward, voluntary. They prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

EAST ST. LOUIS DEAD.

A Long List of Victims in the Illinois City—Many Unidentified and Missing There Also.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The list of dead in East St. Louis, so far as identified, is as follows:

ANDERSON, ANDREW.
ANDERSON, JOHN.
ANDRES, RICHARD.
AVERY, WILLIAM, Yardmaster of Big Four.
AVERY, DAVID.
BEAN, Mrs. PATRICK.
BEAN, Miss.
BLAND, ROBERT.
BREEN, JOHN.
BROOKER, MIKE.
BRUCE, Mrs.
BUCHARZ, JOHN.
BUCKLER, Miss.
CARR, Mrs. WILLIAM.
CARROLL, CHARLES.
CHAPMAN, GEORGE, St. Louis.
CLENDENIN, IRENE G.
CONLEY, Miss.
CORRIGAN, MAY.
CURTZ, JACOB.
DEAY, PATRICK, and family of six.
DEAN, Miss.
DILLIGAN, MICHAEL, Vandalia Line.
GLADSHAW, EMMA, Rufus Hotel.
ESHER, GEORGE
EVANS, Miss MARIA.
FARRELL, WILLIAM.
FARRELL, BERT.
FAULK, Judge, of Vandalia, Ill.
FLANNAGAN, JAMES, cook at Whicher's Hotel.
FLAGMAN of Air Line; name unknown.
FLEMING, —.
FRAMLEY, CON, Vandalia Line.
FRANKS, JOE.
FREE, WILLIE.
GLADDUE, IDA.
GRIFFIN, ex-Policeman THOMAS, and family of three.
HAYWARD, SCOTT.
HAYWARD, Mrs. S.
HAYS, JOHN.
HAYS, Mrs. JOHN.
HAYS, WILLIAM.
HEINE, J. E., Vandalia Line.
HORTIGAN, WILLIAM
KAVANAUGH, E.
KEEFER, THOMAS.
KEEF, W. H.
KENT, JOHN.
KILDEA MICHAEL.
KINNETT, Miss.
KINTZE, JACOB.
McCORMICK, FRANK.
McCAUL, JACK.
MARTELL, Mrs. M.
MITCHELL, JOSEPH.
MITCHELL, MILES.
MITCHELL, WILLIAM.
MURPHY, FRANK J.
MURRAY, W. J.
O'BRIEN, EDWARD.
O'LEARY, child of Arthur.
PORTER, J. A., Buffalo, Ill.
REAMS, JOHN.
REED, Mrs. JOHN.
ROOF, Mrs.
ROOSE, FRANK, foreman at Elliott's works.
ROSS, FRANK.
RICHARDSON, L., 329 North Sixth Street.
RICKY, WILLIAM.
SAGE, City Collector, DAVID, S., and wife.
SMYKE, Mrs.
SPELLMAN, MARTIN.
SPRICKER, HENRY, Vandalia Line.
STARK, BULLS, pilot of the Andrew Christy.
STIDE, Mrs.
STOCK, Mrs.
STRICKLER, PHILLIP, Jr., and mother.
SULLIVAN, JOHN.
SULLIVAN, Mrs. EMMA.
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM, and wife.
SURBER, WILLIAM.
SURBER, AMELIA.
STRICKLER, P. J.
TRUMP, Mrs., and two children.
VALENTINE, JOHN.
VOLKMAN, ALBERT, Vandalia Line.
WAIT, CHARLES, 519 Collinsville Avenue.
WALMSLEY, PETER.
WATTERMAN, HENRY, Winstanley Park.
WEISS, Ben.
WINDLEY, —.
WHICHER, J. S., Whicher's Hotel.
WOODS, GEORGE, clerk of the Vandalia Line.

The unidentified in East St. Louis are thirty-nine men and sixteen women. Most of these were workmen about the different freight depots.

Twenty men, employes in the Vandalia freight depot, are missing, and are believed to have been killed when the building fell.

CONGRESS GIVES AID.

The War Department Instructed to Furnish Needed Assistance.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A concurrent resolution, providing for the loan of tents by the War Department, and such other relief as the Secretary may deem necessary to the sufferers by the St. Louis storm, was introduced, upon the meeting of the House, to-day by Mr. Bartholdt, and agreed to without discussion or objection. Later, the Senate amendment, making it a joint resolution, was agreed to, and at 4:30 o'clock Speaker Reed announced that he had signed it.

Leave was granted Messrs. Bartholdt and Hubbard of the Missouri delegation to visit St. Louis, and they left this afternoon.

In the Senate there was some discussion of the resolution.

Mr. Vest said that, although it might seem an ungracious thing to say, he was compelled to say that telegrams received within the last half hour showed that the accounts of the great disaster had been terribly exaggerated. He wished to say for St. Louis and for Missouri that, without boasting, that city and that State could take care of their people under that or any other misfortune. He had himself received no information that those tents were needed. No harm could be done by the adoption of the resolution, but he wanted to express his dissent from the custom of States and communities that were entirely capable of meeting any exigency, rushing to the seat of Government of the United States to seek assistance on all such occasions.

The joint resolution passed by Congress to-day authorizing the Secretary of War to extend such aid as was in his power to the people in the cyclone districts was promptly sent to the President and signed by him.

Assistant Secretary Doe of the War Department directed Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, to telegraph instructions to the engineer officers at Jefferson City, Chamois, and Keokuk to render all assistance in their power to the people of St. Louis and vicinity. The boats of the Engineering Department will be used in the work of relief.

BOSTON, May 28.—Mayor Quincy of this city and Mayor Brickett of Haverhill to-day telegraphed proffers of assistance to the Mayor of St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Mayor Warwick to-day sent a telegram of sympathy and offering aid to the Mayor of St. Louis. If the response indicates that aid is required, a meeting of the Permanent Relief Committee will be called at once to take action.

THE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Many Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed in Southern Counties.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The cyclone passed through Southern Illinois, and spread destruction over a large extent of territory. It is reported that New-Baden, a village on the Air Line, west of Centralia, was destroyed excepting six houses, and that several lives were lost there. Seven persons are reported killed and thirty injured at New-Madrid, southeast of Centralia.

In the villages of Boies and Dix many buildings were destroyed, and several persons were killed.

It is estimated that fifty lives have been lost in Clinton, Washington, and Jefferson Counties, and a vast amount of farm property destroyed. Centralia was not touched.

A dispatch was received at the Illinois Central Railroad offices to-night from Centralia, giving news of the tornado's work at Pinckneyville, which is south of Centralia, on the line of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, recently made part of the Illinois Central system. The company's station and machine shops were blown to pieces, and several business buildings and residences were torn down. The company's chief clerk at Pinckneyville, who was in the station, was killed, and the cashier was injured seriously. These were the only victims of the storm among the railroad employes, and the dispatch did not go into details about further losses of life and injuries sustained by the residents.

CHANCE TO GAIN TIME

McKinley's Enemies May Postpone the Republican Convention Because of the Tornado.

It is not improbable that some attempt will be made to gain an advantage over the McKinley men through the St. Louis disaster. The statement of Chairman Carter in Washington that there is a chance of the Republican National Convention being postponed for a month on account of the storm's effects suggests the possibilities.

The most valuable acquisition the anti-McKinley forces could make would be a substantial delay. If another month was given them, it is possible that McKinley would be defeated.

The McKinley boom was worked up largely through the use of one political convention to set another in motion. Little time was given to delegates to State Conventions for sober thought. They were generally carried away by a wild hurrah. The McKinley movement was largely hysterical. There was no solid foundation for it. It has subsided much since the last conventions were held. So long as it had the conventions declaring for it, aggressiveness could be maintained, and every criticism could be answered by the simple expedient of pointing to the popularity of the candidate.

Since the last convention was held, however, the McKinley men have been on the defensive. The most embarrassing condition they have been compelled to met is the absolute silence of their candidate on the financial question. Every day's continuance of that silence weakens him and disheartens his followers, who get discouraged in their attempts to defend him in a position that seems indefensible.

Hysterical movements seldom stand the test of time. Great booms founded on unstable opinions or records cannot last when time is given for sober thought.

The storm offers a good opportunity for the use of a postponement. With the auditorium damaged, the bridges crippled, and the general gloom in St. Louis, it is possible to find many excuses for such action.

It is not probable, however, that the McKinley men would consent to such a policy. They claim to hold a majority of the National Republican Committee, though they could not control the Executive Committee, and they would make every effort to hold the convention on the date set.

CARTER NOT DECIDED.

Thinks It Bad Taste to Intrude on the City's Sorrow.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—"The National Republican Committee has full power to change the date of the convention if the circumstances justify it," said Chairman Carter to-day.

"Nothing will be done, however, until I get absolutely accurate information. If this information suggests the advisability of postponing the convention, I shall telegraph each member of the committee and act at the earliest possible moment. Should a change of date be decided upon, it would probably be fixed for the 16th of July, just one month later than the present date. I expect to be able to deal with the subject intelligently by night."

Chairman Carter also said that possibly considerations other than the mere wrecking of the hall would influence the committee. Whether or not the hotels, in view of the general wrecking of business, would be able to take care of the crowds, and the question of the ability of the railroads to properly handle the traffic would be considered. Mr. Carter also suggested that if the city was within the next ten days to be turned into a vast funeral procession and thrown into general mourning over the hundreds of victims of this appalling disaster, it would be wise, perhaps, not to thrust upon it a political convention, with all its attendant excitement and enthusiasm. It is quite probable, therefore, that the date of the convention may be changed.

INJURY TO THE BUILDING.

The Roof Gone, and Much Other Damage Done.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Every flagstaff on the Auditorium Building, where the Republican Convention will be held, was broken, and the pole on which the Stars and Stripes so proudly waved an hour before was blown off and the flag ripped into shreds. The east roof of the building was blown off. The flying boards shattered windows within a radius of 150 feet. The plaster on the roof was carried away. This caused many holes and crevices, through which the water poured, and submerged the floor of the building.

There is not much left of the roof at best, and the building must be replastered and repapered. A couple of roof joists went through the south wall of the building, tearing in their path a hole 4 by 15 feet, and this was not through windows, but the solid portion of the walls. These portions of the roof hung threateningly, and were removed after the storm had abated.

CHICAGO, May 28.—D. Adler, assistant architect of the St. Louis Convention hall, said to-day: "The question of reconstructing the convention hall is only a matter of time. It took two months to erect the building. It is built of Georgia pine. If the material could be cut and got to the site in time, a suitable building might be got together in which to hold the convention by working twenty-four hours a day on it, but I hardly think it could be got up in time for the convention to be held as advertised, June 16.

"I do not think there is another building in the city capable of seating 6,000 or 8,000 people. The building was practically completed two weeks ago when I was in the city, with the exception of putting the seats and inside works into it."

Weak Plants Wither

in the summer heat, but strong ones grow and flourish even when the earth is like a furnace.

Weak men and women droop and fall sick from slight causes. A little chill or a little overwork is enough, but a different story is told of bodies purified with

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Excellent all the year round, this prince of preventives has a place in every family medicine chest. It keeps up energy in young and old, soothes throbbing nerves and increases the power to assimilate food; is rapidly absorbed and shows its good effects in quickened circulation and better tone of the whole system.

Tell your druggist or grocer you will have only Duffy's.

DUNN ON TORNADOES.

That at St. Louis Was Predicted—Not Very Likely to Form in the East.

Prophet Dunn had by heart an interesting lecture on the rampageous tornado and the recent widespread storm early yesterday morning. He began delivering it to reporters soon after he reached his sky parlor, and he was still at it late in the afternoon.

"This storm," it began, "is a general storm of a cyclonic character, passing over the lake regions to the eastward. It is attended by high winds and heavy rains, and is bound for the Atlantic coast at New-York and in the New-England States. Heavy rains have also fallen in the Ohio, the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. During the last twenty-four hours the heaviest rainfall—3.04 inches—was at St. Louis.

"Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware to Maine, giving warning of dangerous southeasterly winds."

At this point, in the fiftieth repetition of the lecture, Mr. Dunn ceased talking, and gazed steadily at one of the windows, which was partly open. The reporters present regarded him respectfully, assuming that he was accumulating additional information. A few moments later he stopped again, rose, and walked toward the window. The reporters regarded him this time with much interest; was something going to happen in this city?

Mr. Dunn closed the window and resumed his seat.

"I thought," he said, "it would rain in there soon."

Then he tackled the tornado.

"The tornadoes in the West," he said, "were formed yesterday from the southeast quadrant, or margin, of the general cyclonical storm over the lakes. Tornadoes are formed by the warm-air currents flowing from the south toward the storm centre, and meeting the colder currents flowing from the west and northwest. Just at the point where these warm and cold streams meet is where tornadoes usually form. It is the rushing and intermingling of this cold and warm air that causes tornadoes. Tornadoes are only the attendant features of general storms. They become destructive when the difference between the warm and cold air is wide, when, for instance, the difference is from 20° to 30°. Then tornadoes get violent.

"The great power of the tornado is in the funnel. [Mr. Dunn very kindly drew several funnels for the reporters after this particular lecture.] Its strength is in the point of the funnel. The funnels extend over an area of from 5 to 200 miles, and they travel from 100 to 200 miles."

"Can a track be made of a tornado?" was asked.

"No," was the answer, "there is no track. The tornado strikes a place, does its work, and disappears as soon as the temperatures become equal. It may re-form elsewhere in any direction. As a rule, the lives of tornadoes are short.

"Their features are those of a rotary character, the same as a general cyclone. No, a tornado is not the same as a cyclone. A cyclone may cover thousands of miles of territory. Tornadoes usually form during April, May, June, and July, though they have occurred at other seasons. They generally form during the warmer part of the day, showing that heat is the generator of their power. It was about 6 o'clock when the tornado struck St. Louis, and that time, or even later, is not unusually the warmest of the day. Tornadoes are always attended by electricity, hail, and rain, but they are secondary."

Mr. Dunn was asked if tornadoes could be predicted.

"Yes," said he. "This tornado was predicted day before yesterday, and the man who predicted it is entitled to credit. He is E. B. Garriott of the Chicago Bureau. No, it is not possible to indicate where a tornado will strike, except generally. Value of the predictions is, however, certainly they have a value. Those people in the West can take precautions when they are warned. They cannot, of course, save property, except trinkets, but they can save their lives by resorting to cellars when the approach of a tornado is announced.

"Yes, it is possible for tornadoes to form in this vicinity. There was one in South Brooklyn some years ago, you remember, which caused much damage by destroying gas tanks. And tornadoes struck Woodhaven, L. I., and Cherry Hill, N. J., on June 13, 1895. But the tornadoes are not likely to form east of the Alleghanies. There is not room enough. There isn't the clean sweep required that the West has."

Another small audience having gathered, the prophet started over again with perfect good nature.

The squall which visited the city yesterday manifested itself with peculiar energy about the Battery. The downpour of rain made it nearly as wet ashore as it was off the Battery wall, and the wind at one time made it difficult to maintain one's equilibrium. It wrenched a limb off one tree in the park and threatened further damage. It heeled the Staten Island ferryboats well over, but river craft generally went about their way much as usual. Boatmen discreetly remained on land till the force of the blow was spent. The wind blew up unusual seas for the bay at this season, but the heavy rain beat down the aspiring whitecaps. The oceangoing tug Joseph L. Colby, Capt. Le Verge, having in tow a barge bound from Philadelphia for Montreal, put into the lower bay for harbor.

THE DAMAGE TO WIRES.

Messages for St. Louis Were Going over Roundabout Circuits.

E. P. Griffin, the General Wire Chief of the Western Union Telegraph Company, late yesterday afternoon said:

"We had no interruption to-day, except, of course, at St. Louis—and that, you know, is now an old story with us—until 3:30 this afternoon, when a hurricane took down some of our poles between Washington and Alexandria, Va. But that did not amount to anything. As to St. Louis, we are now working two circuits direct with that city. They both go beyond St. Louis before they reach it, but that makes no difference. One goes to Chicago first, then to Kansas City, then to Omaha, and then back to St. Louis. The other runs through Chicago to Hannibal, Mo., and from there to St. Louis.

"On these two circuits we are using the Wheatstone Automatic system, which, while we use it ordinarily, is especially valuable in an emergency like this. It increases the capacity of a circuit, as compared with the ordinary Morse method of transmission, about tenfold."

Members of a little army in the operating room were busily engaged punching holes on strips of paper like those that come out of tickers. They were preparing commercial messages addressed to people in St. Louis, the contents of which would presently be spirited to that stricken city at hurricane speed.

As to the damage to the wires inflicted by the tornado, Mr. Griffith said it was chiefly at the approaches, in St. Louis and East St. Louis, to the East St. Louis bridge, over which are carried all the Western Union's Eastern wires. Many poles had been prostrated on both sides of the Mississippi. They would soon be up again, however, and there was no doubt that the Western Union Company would be equipped as well as it was prior to the disaster, long before the demand upon it, inseparable from a National Convention, would be made.

MR. CANNON IN ST. LOUIS.

No Word from the Fourth National's Vice President, but No Fear.

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of this city, was in St. Louis on Wednesday and expected to leave there for the East yesterday morning. He stopped at the Planters' Hotel, and must have been a witness of the terrible havoc of the tornado. President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National looked with some eagerness for a dispatch from Mr. Cannon yesterday, but up to 5 o'clock no word had been received for the reason, apparently, that telegraphic communication between St. Louis and New-York had not been restored.

No anxiety is felt regarding M. Cannon's personal safety. His visit to St. Louis was for the purpose or delivering an address before the Missouri State Bankers' Association, he being the President of the New-York State Bankers' Association.

George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, endeavored to communicate with the Missouri Pacific officers in St. Louis yesterday, but without success. He was unable to get a word from that city.

The suspension of telegraphic communication between New-York and St. Louis caused some inconvenience to members of the Produce Exchange here yesterday. The St. Louis Produce Exchange is the third largest institution of its kind in this country.

EAGER FOR INFORMATION.

Business Men Here Who Have Plants in St. Louis.

It was impossible yesterday for many business firms in this city with connections in and near St. Louis to obtain direct information from their correspondents in that city concerning the storm.

"We have telegraphed twice to-day to our factory in St. Louis," said H. C. Blanchard, manager of the St. Louis Art Metal Company, 280 Broadway, "but have received no reply. Our factory is at 2,225 De Kalb Street, and is outside of the cyclone district. At the same time I would like to know whether the place suffered any damage."

The plant of the Neidringhaus Rolling Mills and St. Louis Stamping Company of 96 Beekman Street is in Granite City, Ill., through which the cyclone passed. A dispatch yesterday stated that a train full of employes leaving the mills was struck and overturned, and that Foreman Robert Miller was killed, and Miss Nellie Heggeman, another employe, received dangerous injuries. At the company's office it was said that nothing more was known about the matter. An effort to communicate with Granite City had failed, and it was not known whether the rolling mill and factory were damaged or not. The concern has a shipping station in East St. Louis, and the fate of that was also in doubt.

Hirsch & Schofield of 48 Pearl Street are the New-York agents of the St. Louis Cooperage Company. They said yesterday they had not heard from the Cooperage Company. They knew that five carloads of cooperage were ready for shipment on Wednesday. If the cooperage was destroyed the loss would be very heavy, as this is the busy season in that line.

ST. LOUIS MEN HERE.

Mr. Wainwright Anxious About His Property There.

Two St. Louis men, who have considerable property interests there, were at the Holland House yesterday. They were R. C. Kerens of the Republican National Committee and Ellis Wainwright, who has extensive interests in breweries.

Mr. Wainwright sent messages early yesterday morning, asking for particulars as to the damage which his property might have suffered, but waited in vain all day for replies.

"I have," said Mr. Wainright, "one brewery in East St. Louis which may have been in the track of the storm. I have also in St. Louis a ten-story building, the fate of which I am anxious to hear. I have no information except what I got from the newspapers.

"The electrical wires in St. Louis are all overhead—telegraph, telephone, and electric-light wires—and the tangle after such a storm must be almost inextricable."

AN EADS BRIDGE ENGINEER.

Mr. Cooper Not Clear as to What Happened to It.

Theodore Cooper, who was one of the engineer of the Eads Bridge at St. Louis, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"It is absolutely impossible for me to understand what has happened to the bridge. I have read the dispatches in the morning and afternoon newspapers, and they are so vague and contradictory that I am at a loss to get any idea of the extent of the damage.

"The story most commonly printed is that the eastern approach has been wrecked. At the same time, it talks of 'masses of masonry.' When I got through my work on the bridge, the eastern end was an iron trestlework.

"It is possible that some masonry has since been constructed. I am inclined to think that the final plans called for an ornamental stone tower of masonry on each end."

THEIR TRAINS SAFE.

Chicago and Alton Company Held Them Back.

AFTER ELUSIVE TRUANTS

ATTENDANCE OFFICERS CAUGHT 43 BOYS AND GIRLS.

Still It Was Considered a Light Day's Work—Difficult for Culprits to Deceive Experienced Officers—All Kinds of Excuses Given for Absence from School—Boys and Girls Who Play in Open Lots or Go Swimming—Parental Indifference.

The attendance officers said it was a light day's work. The forty-three small boys and girls whom they captured in the course of about five hours wept salt and bitter tears, and thought of Sodom and Gomorrah or whatever else signifies to young truants the depths of woe unutterable.

There was a raid yesterday upon the small runaways who help to break the monotony of the well-populated district lying between Fortieth and Sixteenth Streets and Fifth Avenue and the North River.

Mrs. M. E. Alger is the attendance officer of that district, which the police have been known to say is the "toughest" in the city. It is infested with hoards of boys who run in gangs, and the city cannot show worse specimens of bad boys than are to be found here. Mrs. Alger was the first woman to be appointed attendance officer, and she is revolutionizing the district, the teachers in the schools say.

Some of the most incorrigible little scamps of that part of the city gave in first to her authority as an officer. Then they came to know her as a friend, and now there are any number of them who are going to school and working hard for medals and good-behavior tickets, all to please Mrs. Alger.

But all the boys cannot be caught and made good in a moment, so there was a concentrated effort on the part of the attendance officers to bring in some of the worst boys.

There was Mrs. Alger, of course, as General of the little army; then came Mrs. E. A. Monaghan, who has the upper east side of the city; Lemuel R. Purdy and William M. Kitchell, with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who acted as rear guard generally in an attack, and at others as special aide to the General of the besieging party.

There was a slight but fierce skirmish before the little army had formed into line. A small boy was captured. If a prisoner shows a readiness to give all necessary information in regard to himself and his school history he is allowed to go on his own recognizance. A postal card, upon which his name and general characteristics are written, the time and place in which he was found, is given him. He is to take it to his teacher, who returns it through the mails to the attendance officer, to whom it is addressed as a notification that the boy has fulfilled his promise.

The first small boy to be captured yesterday was not one of the kind who delivers postal cards. In such a case the officer escorts him to the most suitable place for him—home or school. The young master truant refused to budge an inch, and he didn't care for officers' badges. He decided immediately that the particular spot of ground upon which he was standing was the one where he would remain. He sat down. The two officers who discovered him invited him to go home with them. He did, but not through action on his own part, and his attendants returned finally, warm but triumphant, after leaving him safe in his mother's care.

The regular line of march then began. It led on to the open lots known as the "fire land" by the boys of the vicinity, and lying along Eleventh Avenue, at the foot of Fifty-third Street.

It is not an attractive spot. On either side are wooden shanties of various styles of architecture, and there are old carts and débris scattered around, the most marked feature of the landscape yesterday being the body of a dead horse. The only things attractive about the place were a little green on either side—vines and trees, showing the freshness of Spring—and a cool breeze that blew up from the river.

The second capture was made here. This was quite a little boy who did not at all mind telling all his school history. He was a dirty little chap, and from the layers of earth liberally disposed over his small person, he might just as well have been standing on his uncovered head as on his small, bare heels. But for the general equilibrium, the dirt was so thick it would have been difficult to tell which end was which.

The young man's residence was close at hand, on one of the suburbs of fire land in the rear of a small house situated on Mott Lane, a thoroughfare to be found in the directory, though not many people are aware of its existence.

The small boy's mother was at home. She interviewed the visitors over her son's head through the door, held far enough open to admit her face and figure and the head of an interested listener from the inside. She gave a history of woes which had previously kept the small boy home, but he should go to school again that very morning without delay. And he did. When the party stopped for luncheon at the Fogg School of the Children's Aid Society, on Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, there was the small boy of Mott Lane so changed that no one would have known him. His complexion was several shades whiter, his clothes were whole, and his feet eminently respectable, dressed in tan shoes.

Small Boy No. 3 was further down on Mott Lane. He was on the other side of a high board fence, but his head and arms were visible. It was not a second after he came in view before Mrs. Alger held him firmly by one arm.

"Now, sonny," she said, "what are you doing here? Aren't you ashamed, a nice-looking little boy like you to be out of school? Come over here."

The small boy wriggled.

"Come," she said gently, but with a firm hold on the small wrist.

There were symptoms of coming tears, more wriggling, and then a small figure came more and more plainly into view, and the small boy jumped lightly over onto the ground.

It is sad to relate that the stories told by little boys with innocent blue eyes who are found climbing fences during school hours are not always to be relied upon. When a small boy gives his version of school affairs, Mrs. Alger, who knows her district, the teachers in it, and most of the small boys, perhaps, a little better than her catechising, guesses here, and if they do not always agree, the truth is very apt to come out before the end.

This for this particular young man was to go home to his grandmother Bridgette, with whom he lives in Mott Lane, and start to school immediately.

There was a great scurrying when the attacking army reached the docks. That is where the small boys go for bathing this warm weather, and Mr. Purdy was detailed to make a capture. That was taking the enemy at a disadvantage, and they showed the white feather. They fled precipitately. One small boy ran with his shoes in his hand; another who had not had time to get into any of his clothes fled with them all in his hand, and two captives had very wet heads of hair under their caps.

The older one had his schoolbooks plainly visible in his hand, while the other carried a small brown paper package.

"Carrying your father's dinner?" said Mrs. Alger to the latter after she had listened to the stories of both. "Yes, I know you, and your mother is an honest, hard-working woman, and she does not know you are out this way."

"What is that?" with a poke in the region of the small boy's waistband, "and that?" with another poke. "Books? I thought so," with still another poke. "Your mother sent you to school and even put up a luncheon for you, and you have run away. Are not you ashamed of it? Don't you know that your mother can be taken to court and fined $50 for not keeping you in school? Only one day? No, I know you have been out four weeks. Now I am going to trust you to take this postal to your teacher immediately, and I shall see if you do it."

Poor little Italian Vito was the next capture. Vito was carrying a big piece of ice in a little cart, and he wept copiously. That was about all he could do. It was really his parents' fault that he was away from school.

"Vito is a very good boy," so his teacher said later.

But Vito must have an education, and his ice was left with an accommodating woman in a shop who promised to keep it for him, and he was taken to school, the tears still flowing and leaving long, dark tracks on either side of his face.

The most exciting work of the day was a hunt after two little girls and a baby.

"I would rather deal with a dozen truant boys than one girl," said Mr. Purdy, stopping a minute for a breathing spell. "Girls are so much smarter than the boys, and when one gets started she won't stop at anything."

The little girls of ten or a dozen years old and the teachers at the Children's Aid Association asked the party to look up. One little girl who has no mother takes care of the house for her father, and the other, whose mother leaves home early every day, takes care of her herself and a pretty little foundling baby which the family take to board for $8 a month.

The father of the one and the mother of the other wish both to have their children go to school," said the teacher, who knows the whole neighborhood and its needs. "The mother says she will do all the work about the house so the little girl can come, and we are perfectly willing she should bring the baby with her. The girls need looking after."

They have learned to know the truant officers in that district, and not one of the two girls or the baby could be found. Up stairs and down stairs, and even up over the roofs, went the officers, all in vain.

"It do be terrible the way the children get to running on the street," said a sympathetic woman in a doorway. "And when they get started so young they never stop. I don't know the mother meself, but I do hear she's a hardworking woman and the girls do be on the street all the time."

"And Mis' Murphy does beat them children to kill," said another woman, "and still they won't go to school."

But there were notices left for both families, verbal and written, and before 1 o'clock the girls were at the schoolhouse with a rosy-cheeked baby girl of two or three years between. The sequel remains to be seen.

There are a great many sad things that come into the work of the attendance officers. They get positions for older children, make friends with the younger ones, and use a valuable amount of moral suasion that does not go down in the reports. So, in a small way, do the people on the docks who like to assist when a small boy is being urged to give up the pleasure of their society.

"Go on tell the lady what she wants to know," says one.

"She won't hurt you. Sure the boy ought to go to school."

"They ought to be ketched," says another. "They spend all their time down here and hide their books under the docks."

"There ought to be a raid," says one of the policemen who are in sympathy with the work of the officers. "Sure there ought. I try to get them, but they see me coming and run."

The work is greatly hindered by the crowded condition of the schools. The teachers have classes so large that they cannot give the boys the individual attention which would often keep them interested, and many times the officers, finding a non-attendant, have difficulty in finding room in the schools to place him.

It is somewhat difficult in the work to get the answers required from either parents or childr n.

"What is your father's name?" asked one officer of a boy, having asked his name.

"Mr. Smith," was the answer.

"No, no," said the officer, "what does your mother call him?"

"Oh," said the boy, brightening, "she call him 'Old Soak.'"

"Do you know that your boy plays truant?" said another officer to a mother.

"Well, I don't know if he plays the truant," she said, "but he does play the accordion beautiful."

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The Gathering to be Held in the City of Mexico Nov. 16-19.

An invitation to be present at the second Pan-American Medical Congress, to be held in the City of Mexico from Nov. 16 to Nov. 19 of the present year, has been received by Dr. John T. Nagle, formerly Register of Vital Statistics.

Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, the Secretary of the congress, says in his circular letter inclosing the invitation that union with a view to combined labor among all the nations that form the Western Hemisphere is desirable on account of the fact that all latitudes are covered by the countries concerned, thus giving an immense scope for scientific investigation.

"If," says Dr. Liceaga, "all the physicians of the American Continent and surrounding islands were to work simultaneously in order to lay before the world at any given moment the conditions under which life is developed in each of the districts where they live; the influence of latitude, altitude, and all other climatic conditions on the development of the human species, on the duration of life, on the manner in which disease presents itself, on the manner in which the organism reacts in each one of these districts, according to the conditions of the locality; the resources which each district offers to therapeutics under the varied circumstances of its climate, flora, and fauna—we would be able to offer to the scientific world, and in one sole table, the medical geography, the climatology, the physiological evolutions, and all the vital data that pertain to the enormous length of the American Continent."

It is also suggested in the circular that the meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress will furnish means for taking uniform precautions against epidemic diseases, will give solidarity to all medical labors in this hemisphere, and will form a criterion of the degree of culture that has been reached by the different nations of America.

The work of the congress is carried on in the Spanish, French, Portuguese, and English languages. There are twenty-two medical and surgical sections, each presided over alternately by a Mexican President and a Vice President from each of the other countries represented. The subjects to be considered by these sections embrace all ordinary medical topics, including such special ones as railway surgery, oral and dental surgery and medical pedagogics.

The opening general session will be presided over by the President of the Mexican Republic, and addresses will be delivered by the President of the Medical Congress, Dr. Manuel Carmona y Valle, and by two prominent members. At the closing general session addresses will be given by a representative of each of the nations attending the congress.

TROUBLES OF A CUBAN PATRIOT.

Miss Israel Will Not Return His Diamond Rings and Sapphire Pin.

Hamiel Plaza, a Cuban patriot, deported from Cuba six months ago, but who still owns six barber shops there, appeared in the Jefferson Ma ket Police Court yesterday as complainant against Miss Rebecca Israel.

Plaza lives at 223 West Fourteenth Street, and Miss Israel lives there, too. Plaza had in his possession two diamond solitaire rings valued at $500, and a sapphire pin worth $5. He said in court that Rebecca told him it was dangerous for him to wear such valuable jewelry, and he had better let her have them for safe keeping.

Plaza agreed, but when he asked for their return Tuesday night the girl refused to give them up, saying they had been given to her by Plaza in the presence of four witnesses. The jewelry Plaza says, belongs to Salvadore Presas of 56 East Eleventh Street, who is in the diamond business. The case was adjourned until to-day so that the witnesses may attend, and meanwhile the girl was ordered to give the jewelry to the detective in the case.

Incendiaries in Dobbs Ferry.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., May 28.—A gang of incendiaries is, it is feared, at work in this village. In the last week several small fires have occurred, and the origin of each seems to show that the fire was not an accident. Another incendiary fire was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning. This time an attempt was made to burn the fine residence of W. A. Mercer on Maple Street. A carpet had been saturated with kerosene, as had the space under the front stoop. When the fire was discovered a hole had been burned in the stoop. The fire was put out before much damage was done.

New-England Tennis Championships.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 28.—The tennis tournament for the New-England championship was continued to-day. The morning matches resulted in disposing of the third round of the singles, and reaching the semi-finals. The results: T. C. Davidson defeated Richard Hooker, by default; C. P. Dodge defeated H. G. Holcombe, 6—2, 6—2; J. P. Paret defeated T. C. Davidson, 6—3, 10—8; C. P. Dodge defeated A. E. Kent, 7—5, 7—5. This leaves in the semi-finals Paret to play Dodge, and Foote to meet the winner of the Chace-Mundy match.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere, because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

COMPLAINT OF AN IMMIGRANT.

Came Here, He Declares, Under False Promises About a Colony.

The attention of the Treasury Department has been called to a practice by which immigrants are victimized and relieved of their money. Immigration Commissioner Joseph H. Senner yesterday forwarded an affidavit to Washington, bearing on a case purporting to be an example of the methods employed.

The affidavit is made by Joseph Percak, twenty-four years old, of Galicia, Austria, who finds himself with several members of his family stranded in this country, whither, he says, he was induced to come through misrepresentations.

According to the affidavit made to Detective Peter Groden, Inspector Symczek, and Capt. Heinzmann, all of the Ellis Island Immigrant Bureau, Percak received a circular from a Bremen agency setting forth in glowing terms the virtues of a new colony in Brazil. Percak was impressed. He, his father and mother, two sisters, a cousin, and his two children, were at once provided with tickets for the trip to Brazil. The cost was 714 florins. The tickets were purchased in Vienna, and the party proceeded first to Bremen.

They were approached there, the affidavit states, by a man named Missler, of the firm of Missler & Krinnert of 14 Greenwich Street, this city, who pointed out the disadvantages of Brazil, including the danger of fevers, &c. He advised them to go instead to a colony in Georgia, a place called Missler, which was represented to be a sort of Arcadia.

Percak was again impressed, and he surrendered to Missler, he says, 260 florins and his tickets to Brazil. The party sailed on the steamship Bonn, arriving in New-York May 9. They were met by representatives of Missler & Krinnert and were taken to 14 Greenwich Street, where, it is alleged, they were charged $21 for two days' board. They were dispatched to Helena, Ga., which is a short distance from the colony of Missler.

Missler was not what they had pictured. They found that the colony consisted of a dozen Polish families, nearly famished, and too poor to get away. Written complaints were sent to Missler & Krinnert. the reply, they say, came in the shape of a little flour and the return of the letters torn up into little pieces.

Percak had some money left, and he brought his family back to New-York. He is now staying at the boarding house of Oscar Corliss, 28 Greenwich Street. Father Gouly, the priest of the Polish Catholic Church at 9 Washington Street, learned of the case and advised the unfortunate people to make complaint to Dr. Senner.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL REPORT.

Record of Years of Useful Work by the Institution.

The annual report of the managers of St. Mark's Hospital, covering the work of the institution's sixth year, is a record of steadily increasing usefulness. The buildings at 177 Second Avenue, enlarged in 1894, have again become inadequate to meet the growing demands in the neighborhood.

A total of 1,940 patients were treated during the year, and the number of deaths was only 42. There were 1,321 out-door patients who visited the hospital for treatment. Of the indoor patients, 155 were treated free. Reputable practitioners not connected with the hospital are allowed to treat their own patients, and 197 were thus treated by 83 outside physicians, and 30 per cent. of the amount received for room and board came from this class.

The record of patients shows that thirty-one nationalities were represented, Germans, in point of numbers, standing first, with Americans second, Austrians third, and Russians fourth.

Listed by occupation, drivers, among the male patients, were the most numerous class, and housewives among the females. There were 136 men and 116 women of no occupation. The report of the Medical Board shows that of 734 cases in the medical department, the most numerous were diseases of the digestive system, the respiratory system being second, and nervous diseases third. There were 686 surgical cases.

Dr. Leonard Weber is President of the Board of Managers of the hospital, Jacob W. Mack Vice President, D. McLean Shaw Treasurer, and H. Charles Euler Secretary. Dr. Herman J. Boldt is President of the medical staff, and A. B. De Free is President of the Hospital Association. There is a Ladies' Auxiliary, of which Mrs. J. L. Rice is President.

A SOLDIER'S PRIVATE CHARACTER.

His Qualities as an Army Man All that the Government Regards.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A private soldier has engaged the attention of all the leading army officers in Washington, and at present his case is under consideration by Gen. Miles. The soldier's commanding officer, a Captain of artillery, reported on the man's certificate of discharge, as required by that document, that the soldier's military record was "honest and faithful." That part of the blank which called for remarks regarding the man's personal character was stricken out, and he was not recommended for re-enlistment.

The soldier's military record was above criticism, but he had borrowed money on false pretenses from a civilian, and failed to pay. This conduct was regarded by the Captain as objectionable. This view is not sustained by the Judge Advocate General of the army, or by Gen. Ruger, the department commander. They say that if a soldier performs his duty well, that is all the Government need concern itself about when it comes to a question of re-enlistment. Private conduct of a reprehensible character might, and probably would, lead to a court-martial trial, but if there be no complaint against a soldier's performance of military duty, and he desires to re-enlist, there is, say the authorities referred to, no justification in denying him the privilege of re-enlistment.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Meeting of the State Association Will Be Held in This City.

The State Sunday School Convention will meet in this city this Summer for the first time in twenty years. The meetings will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, beginning on the afternoon of June 2, and closing the evening of June 4.

Many of the New-York Sunday schools have already made plans to attend the meetings of the convention, that they may take advantage of the chance to listen to speakers who have made special studies of Sunday school work. Among those who will take part in the deliberations are the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlburt, the Rev. Dr. L. A. Ostrander, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, and Prof. Charles P. Fagnani. Among the primary workers are Mrs. S. W. Clark, Miss Harlan, and Miss Vella.

Mrs. Kantrowitz Fainted in Court.

Mrs. Hadasa Kantrowitz of 424 East Fifty-first Street fainted twice yesterday in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court while testifying in her suit against her husband, Abraham I. Kantrowitz, whom she charged with inhuman treatment. She soon revived each time, and was able to hear Justice Smyth grant her a decree for a separation. While the case was in progress, Justice Smyth thought he saw a man in the courtroom with his hat on. "Tell that man to remove his hat," he exclaimed to a court officer. "It is a woman, not a man," said the officer. The hat was not removed.

May Be Identified by Her Ring.

It was discovered at the Morgue yesterday that the woman who was found dead Wednesday night on the Governors Island beach wore two rings on the first finger of her left hand. One of these was a wedding ring, with the inscription "W. R. to B. N., Nov. 20, 1871." These rings may lead to the identification of the woman. The body had apparently been in the water six or seven months.

COMING EVENTS.

—Kings County Democratic primaries in Brooklyn to-night for the election of delegates to the twenty-one Assembly District Conventions, which will elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

—Memorial mass, Decoration Day, in Church of the Nativity, Classon Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Holy Name Society.

—Meeting of Maritime Exchange to take action on resolution favoring maintenance of gold standard, Tuesday, June 2, 12 o'clock.

—Lecture at the Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, on "The Responsibility of the Freethinker," this evening.

—Goldey Mock State Senate at 144 Madison Avenue this evening; bill repealing Raines law to be debated.

—Farewell concert to Miss Emily Miller, Arion Hall, Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 2, 8:15 P. M.

—Encampment of the Kit Kat Club, Decoration Day at Pelham Bay Park.

—Cuban-American Fair, "Harlem Night," tonight.

CLIFFORD'S EASY VICTORY

DEFEATED KEENAN IN A ROMP IN MORRIS PARK MUD.

Mr. Belmont's Brooklyn Handicap Candidate Made a Very Poor Showing Against the Crack Horse of the Western Contingent—Premier Scores His Third Successive Victory—Mr. Belmont Shows a Good Two-Year-Old in Don de Oro.

In spite of the certainty of a storm a big crowd went to Morris Park yesterday to see Clifford and Keenan meet in a race at a mile and an eighth, as a sort of a preliminary canter to the Brooklyn Handicap, for which race both horses are probable starters. The rain that threatened to come when people were on their way to the track made its appearance just as the first race was being started. It was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and a little wind, but the cyclonic disturbance that some people feared did not appear. The downpour of water was something terrific, as it came in sheets; converted the track into a quagmire, and made such a noise beating on the iron roofs of the grand stand and clubhouse as to drown completely the music of Lander's Band. While it lasted the storm was about the severest ever known at a race track about here. But the clouds emptied themselves so completely and quickly that the last two races were run under blue skies, and with the sun shining, while the track was a mass of mud and water.

Clifford's easy victory over Keenan was a general surprise, again proving that this speedy son of Lisbon will not race up to his work, and he works fast enough to beat anything on four legs except an antelope.

The heavy rain prevented Hastings from being started in the Pocantico Handicap, as his trainer did not think it best to run any risk with the horse, in view of his engagement for the Belmont next Tuesday.

All but Whipcord started in the first race, for which Ray S. was made the favorite. It was a bad lot at the post, and Lady Greenway carried away the barrier to the starting machine, so that the use of that institution had to be dispensed with. McCafferty sprung another of his surprises, as he did with Kennel the day before, and won in a gallop with Sir Dixon, Jr. Ray S. was not on his good behavior, and had all he could do to beat Abuse a head for the place, Whippany, who had made all the running, finishing close up to the Morris filly.

Don de Oro, one of the Belmont two-year-olds, won the second event in such a big gallop that it looks as if he might be one of the contenders among the stake winners later on. Griffin had to keep a firm hold on him to prevent him from making a spectacle of the rest of the field. Talisman managed to beat Naughty Girl, who had made most of the running, by a length for the place.

Premier won his third successive race in the third event, for which Deerslayer was a hot favorite, running in front, practically from flag fall to finish. Deerslayer did not like the rain and mud, and would not extend himself, so that he was beaten on for the place by Lansdale, one of the Preakness Stable lot.

Volley fairly reveled in the mud, and raced through the heavy rain that poured down during the fourth race—the only stake on the card, the Pocantico Handicap—like a scared dog. Taral made a desperate effort with Sherlock, the favorite, but was beaten a half length, and the followers of the Daly horse were in ecstasies. Cassette and Formal, who also started, were beaten off.

The aptly named Depensier, a son of Spendthrift, owned by Charles Head Smith, the Chicago Board of Trade plunger, won the selling race for two-year-olds in the handiest possible fashion, with the very comfortable odds of from 6 to 8 to 1 against him. The Morris colt Azure was the favorite but he did not at all fancy the heavy going, and was even beaten out for the place, in a driving finish, by Cumberland, the McCafferty colt, that was the rank outsider in the speculation.

The final race was a sort of trial for two of the Brooklyn Handicap horses, Keenan and Clifford. The course was a mile and an eighth, and the latter was giving the former eight pounds in actual weight. Keenan was made favorite in the speculation, on the strength of his alleged fondness for heavy going and Clifford's presumed dislike to the mud. Things seemed to be mixed up a little on those theories as to the liking of the horses for sloppy going, for Clifford showed thorough fondness for the mud, while Keenan was floundering about in it and being ridden before the journey was half over. As soon as the horses reached the head of the stretch it was very certain what the result would be, for Clifford was going in the easiest possible fashion, while Griffin was hard at work on Keenan, who not only wanted to suck, but did so to such an extent that Griffin was forced to the whip. Even that proved useless with the horse that can "break watches" all to pieces in his work, but who seems always to fail to race up to that work.

Clifford won the race, with quite a lot to spare, in 1:56¾, a very creditable performance, considering the track, and the way in which the race was run, for Clifford was under a pull all the way, and finished, as he ran all the time, with his mouth wide open. Keenan's performance was a complete disappointment to Mr. Belmont and his friends, who were certain the horse would win. "Bob" Rose, the owner of Clifford, had so little confidence in the ability of his horse to win that he did not back him for a dollar, preferring possibly to wait for the Brooklyn Handicap to make his coup over his horse, and get back the money he lost when Clifford was left at the post for the big Brooklyn event.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Withers course. Time—1:16¼.
1—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Burlew's gr. h., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Gammacita, 117 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCafferty)
2—Ray S., C. Fleischmann & Son's b. h., aged, 121, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Abuse, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 3, 108, 4 to 1.....(Littlefield)
Won easily by three lengths; heads between second, third, and fourth.
Titmouse, 3, 98, 20 to 1, (Sloane;) Corn Cob, 4, 117, 25 to 1, (Garrigan;) Pitfall, 4, 109, 15 to 1, (Johns;) Lady Greenway, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Keefe;) Merry Duke, aged, 119, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Brilliancy, 4, 98, 12 to 1, (Gifford;) Bessie Abbott, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Midgely, 4, 114, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-old maidens. Time—1:01.
1—Don de Oro, Blenton Stable's ch. c., by Rayon D'Or-Bella Donna, 108 pounds, 2 to 5.(Griffin)
2—Talisman, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 108, 8 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Naughty Girl, W. C. Hayes's br. f., 105, 10 to 1.....(Clayton)
Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.
One Chance, 105, 25 to 1, (Keefe;) Slow Poke, 108, 10 to 1, (Hill;) and Full Down, 105, 20 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Penalties and allowances. Time—1:44.
1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 101 pounds, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Coyle)
2—Lansdale, C. Breakness Stable's ch. c., 4, 104, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4, 120, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Sloane)
Won easily by three lengths; two between second and third.
Lake Shore, 5, 121, 8 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Ed Kearney, 5, 126, 10 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran, and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Pocantico Handicap for three-year-olds. Time—1:58½.
1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 103 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Keefe)
2—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 112, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Cassette, A. Clason's br. m., 105.....(Littlefield)
Won by a half length; ten lengths between second and third.
Formal, 108, 3 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:03½.
1—Depensier, C. H. Smith's b. c., by Spendthrift-Longmate, 98 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Cumberland, J. J. McCafferty's s. g., 95, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Hewett)
3—Azure, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 108, 9 to 10.....(Littlefield)
Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third.
Takanassee, 95, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Cheer Up, 105, 7 to 1, (Sheedy;) Second Chance, 105, 10 to 1, (Powers,) and Kinnikinic, 118, 4 to 1, (Taral,) also ran, and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Handicap. Time—1:58¾.
1—Clifford, R. L. Rose's b. h., 6 years, by Bramble-Duchess, 129 pounds, 11 to 10.....(Clayton)
2—Keenan, Blenton Stable's ch. h., 4, 123, 4 to 5.....(Griffin)
3—Sue Kittle, W. P. Burch's b. m., 4, 92, 30 to 1.....(O'Leary)
Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.
Mrs. Stuart, 4, 87, 50 to 1, also ran.

Trotting Races at Parkville.

Though the course at the Parkway Driving Club's grounds, in Brooklyn, was very muddy after yesterday's storm, there is still a good chance for the meeting which is scheduled to begin there to-day. Besides the two regular classes there is a sweepstakes of $250 each for the three Brooklyn pacers, Newsboy, Touch Me Not, and Roscoe. Entries in the other events are as follows:

2:50 Class.—Trotting—Purse, $500. Cyclone Wilkes, bay gelding, by George Wilkes, Jr., John R. Arnold, Parkville; Glenland, gray gelding, by Pilot Medium, dam Helen Middleton, R. T. Kingman, New-York City; Alma Wilkes, bay mare, by Alcantara, dam Red Lady, or Sage P., chestnut gelding, by Sagosta, dam Molly, John Cadoo, Brooklyn; Chief Advocate, bay gelding, J. P. Rogers, Gravesend; Iron Prince, brown gelding, by Bayonne Prince, dam Nellie Webster, H. S. Shultz, East Williston; Count, bay gelding, by Quartermaster, M. F. Devy, Parkville; Saltulo, bay gelding, by Altus, dam Joy, J. Clark, Parkville.

2:26 Class.—Trotting—Purse, $500. Madras, bay gelding, by Madrid, M. F. Devy, Brooklyn; Tom Scott, gray gelding, by Nutwood, or Kathleen, bay mare, by Stranger-Carmen, by Socrates, Thomas H. Howard, Parkville; D. L. & W., chestnut horse, by Simmons, dam by Thomas Jefferson, George Roeckel, Foster's Meadow, L. I.; Duplex, bay gelding, by Ethan Allen, A. J. Willets, Brooklyn; Water Belle, bay mare, by Saint Belle-Niagara, by Smuggler, Samuel S. Thompson, Islip; Ida Jefferson, black mare, by Thomas Jefferson, W. C. Daly, Gravesend; Clara S., bay mare, or Juno Wilkes, black mare, John McIntyre, Parkville; Detective, chestnut gelding, by Kenmore, William Batterman; Peck's Bad Boy, bay gelding, by Barkis, Theodore L. Arthur, Parkville.

Poor Market for Yearlings.

The Woodward & Shanklin sale of thoroughbred yearlings was ended at Morris Park yesterday. The market was so weak that the youngsters sold at all sorts of prices, from $10 up to $100, and Eugene Leigh gave away three of his for which no bids could be secured. These were the best prices obtained:

Chestnut filly, by Rossington-Mary Owsley, by Longfellow; A. White.....$375
Chestnut colt, by Burlington-Ragua, by Enquirer; A. White.....200
Brown, b. c., by Deceiver-Maudlin, by Stratford; F. Hitchcock.....300
Tenpins, b. f., by Tenny-Austerity, by Reform; W. Hueston.....225
Chestnut colt, by Rossington-Betsy Broeck; A. White.....500
Pink Chambray, ch. f., by Whistle Jacket-Wamsutta, by Longfellow; David Gideon..675

An English Race for Wishard.

LONDON, May 28.—Duke & Wishard's three-year-old colt Wishard won the race for the Wilton Welter Handicap, at five furlongs, at the Manchester meeting to-day, with 8 to 1 against him in the betting. Wishard, who had the outside of the course, took the lead at the start, and was never headed, leading all the way, and winning by a length and a half from Bomb, who was the same distance in front of Hivite. Wishard started Damsel II. in the Beaufort Handicap at five furlongs, but she was unplaced in the field of nine that ran. The race was won by Merchistem, with Marble second, and Fabia third.

Boxes for Coney Island Races.

A sale of boxes to members of The Coney Island Jockey Club only, for the coming race meeting at the Sheepshead Bay track, will be held at the club's office, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock.

Seventh to Play the Cadets.

Seventh Regiment men are looking forward with pleasure to their annual baseball outing, which takes place to-morrow, when the National Guardsmen cross bats with the cadets at West Point. Special trains will leave the West Shore Station, at the foot of Franklin Street, at 1 P. M. and the foot of Forty-second Street and North River, at 1:15 P. M. Cars will be reserved for ladies. Col. Appleton and his staff will have a private car, and he has extended an invitation to Gen. Miles, United States Army; Major Gen. Ruger and staff of Governors Island, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and Gen. McLewee. Capt. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, who has given absolute satisfaction at previous games, will again act as umpire, and the Seventh's aggregation of ball players will take the diamond as follows: Cary, centre field; Mack, right field; Cadmus, left field; Donnelly, shortstop; Colt, Young, or Curry, first base; Burney, second base; Rooney, third base; Dissoway, pitcher; Dollard or Allen, catcher. Substitutes—Norton, Murray, and Wessels.

League Baseball Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—3
Pittsburg	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	—6

Base hits—Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Parker and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	22	11	.667
Cleveland	19	10	.655
Boston	19	13	.594
Baltimore	19	13	.594
Pittsburg	17	12	.586
Philadelphia	19	14	.576
Chicago	17	17	.500
Washington	14	17	.452
Brooklyn	14	17	.452
New-York	12	20	.375
St. Louis	11	21	.344
Louisville	7	25	.219

Brown, 16; Holy Cross, 5.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.—Brown won the third game with Holy Cross to-day. The score:

Brown	1	0	0	2	0	3	4	1	5	
Holy Cross	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—5

Base hits—Brown, 15; Holy Cross, 12. Errors—Brown, 0; Holy Cross, 3. Batteries—Summersgill and Dunne; Pappelau, Maroney and Powers.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 28.—Passed East—Steam yachts Alicia, Henry M. Flagler, and Cosette, F. L. Osgood.

Passed West—Steam yachts Nereid, Albert I. Wise; Orienta, R. Ladew, and Tolnette, H. D. Evans. Sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

Yawl Montecito, W. W. Tompkins, left here this P. M. for Whitestone, L. I.

Cutter yacht Liris, Clifford B. Hendricks, went into commission this P. M. and remains at anchor. Schooner yacht Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig, went into commission to-day and left for Larchmont.

Left for the eastward—Schooner yachts Viator, A. J. Morgan and Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw. Came to anchor here from New-York—Steam yacht Trophy, E. H. Bennett, and sloop yacht Adelaide.

The Meteor All Right.

COWES, May 28.—The new racing cutter Meteor, recently constructed by the Henderson's for the German Emperor, which was abandoned at sea in a storm yesterday by the tug which was towing her from Plymouth for this port, arrived here safely to-day.

The Arcturus at Malta.

LA VALETTA, Malta, May 28.—The American yacht Arcturus, owned by Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, arrived here to-day.

The Intercollegiate Games.

The trial heats in the intercollegiate contests will be held at Manhattan Field this afternoon, and on Saturday the finals will be run off in the following order: 100, 220, 440, 880 yards, and one-mile runs; 120 and 220 yard hurdles; one-mile walk, throwing the hammer, putting the shot, pole vault, and high and broad jumps. Many of the contesting athletes arrived in town yesterday, and others are due this morning. Yale, Pennsylvania, and Harvard have good teams, and the fight between these colleges will be made more interesting by some of the smaller teams having men who can win one or two events. The games will begin at 2 o'clock.

Accused of Passing a Worthless Check

Elmer Dale, who says he is a resident of Savannah, Ga., was remanded to the Tombs prison yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich, on a charge of passing a worthless check. Dale went to the office of the Burling Machine Company, 139 Liberty Street, and introduced himself as the senior partner of Dale & Mitchell, lumber merchants in Savannah. He said he desired to purchase a lot of machinery, and, it is charged, induced H. A. Plummer, an official of the company, to cash a check for $150 drawn on the American National Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Plummer talked with the cashier of the bank over the telephone and says he learned that Dale had no account

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mavourneen—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Robin Hood—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Louisville—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Beggar Student—7:30.

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Success with Municipal Tramways.

From The London Chronicle.

The advantage to the public which comes from municipal tramways is illustrated by the experience of Plymouth, as well as in the larger undertaking of the Glasgow Corporation. Plymouth, like Huddersfield, succeeded with a tramway system which was the reverse of flourishing and a plant which was going to ruin. The corporation bought the rights of the tramway company, which had been unable to make its business pay and equally failed in serving the public, for £12,500. And this is what the municipality has done:

It has relaid and extended the lines, bought new cars, erected workshops where the plant is kept in repair, and adopted a uniform fare of 1d throughout the whole system. It spent altogether £42,000 in reconstructing the system, and if it were a company would now be giving a yearly return of 4 per cent. As it is, after paying interest and sinking fund charge, it has succeeded in bringing the service to the paying point.

If this can be done when a corporation takes over a worn-out system, better results should be confidently expected when a paying service is transferred to the municipality—say to the County Council.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	54	64	66
6 A. M.	53	60	63
9 A. M.	56	66	72
12 M.	60	63	70
3 P. M.	68	62	67
6 P. M.	69	65	69
9 P. M.	64	63	68
12 P. M.	60	64	66

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 67.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 64.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 60.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 63.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Thunderstorms, followed by Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A PUBLIC MISFORTUNE.

The thirteen members of the Board of Education who voted for and elected Mr. JASPER yesterday took a very narrow view of their duty, while the opportunity that was before them they seemed not to appreciate at all. For Superintendent of Schools of the Greater City under a broader and better law they have chosen a man who has been long tried and found grievously unequal to the inferior responsibilities of the office as now constituted. If Mr. JASPER has attended to the duties of the Superintendency in a wooden and mediaeval way during all the years that he has held the office, how can it be expected of him, at his age, that he will take on new life and force and vivify the school system with a spirit of progress such as he has never been able to impart to it in the past?

The schools of New-York are far below standard. The system needs reconstruction, the methods require overhauling, the personnel calls for a rigid inspection and weeding out. Above all, there must be inspiration from the top, from the head of the organization. How is JASPER to do all this, the man who is chiefly responsible for the faults that call for remedy?

The members of the board who voted to continue him in office have sinned against all the light in the sky. The incompetence of JASPER has been amply demonstrated. The condition of the schools, the visible fruits of the system of education he has managed, condemn him as unfit. The city's highest authorities on educational matters opposed his re-election. The press of the city unanimously protested against it. What were the hidden but powerful influences that attracted two-thirds of the Board of Education to his support?

In part, we suspect the Jasper phalanx was held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder," by miserable considerations of patronage, by gratitude for favors past and to come. But the stiff-necked adherence to him of some of the Commissioners who certainly were not influenced by spoils passes all comprehension. We think they will regret their action.

The remedy now lies with the Legislature. We can get rid of JASPER in organizing the greater city. But it is shameful and humiliating that public servants, presumably intelligent, should conduct themselves with such blind disregard of their duty and of the plain interests of the community. Nothing can be more important than good schools. And nobody seems more indifferent to the need of making them good than the Board of Education.

THE STATE TAX COMMISSION.

The bill which has just received the Governor's signature, revising the tax laws of the State, is a document of over 150 pages, and it appears for the first time, so far as the public in general is concerned, that it is not a mere codification of previously existing law, but contains a good many important changes. As it is quite differently arranged from the old law, it is not easy to trace these changes, but it is certain that very little attention was paid to them when the bill was pending in the Legislature.

It appears that the State Assessors are transformed into a State Board of Tax Commissioners, with considerably enlarged powers and duties. It is a little difficult to make out the constitution of this board. Section 170 says there shall be three Tax Commissioners appointed by the Governor, with terms of three years so arranged that one shall expire each year. It also says that the State Assessors in office when the act takes effect shall continue as Tax Commissioners and "constitute the State Board of Tax Commissioners," but the term of each shall be so extended as to expire on the 31st of December of the calendar year "in which such term expires," and his successor shall be appointed for a full term of three years commencing with the first day of January following. Apparently it is intended that the present Assessors shall be the first Tax Commissioners, and not that three additional Commissioners shall be appointed, but their terms expire simultaneously and not in successive years, and if all their successors are appointed for full terms it will prevent the classification provided for.

Among the duties of the Tax Commissioners will be that of visiting every county in the State at least once in two years to "inquire the methods of assessment and taxation and ascertain whether Assessors faithfully discharge their duties, and particularly as to their compliance with this act requiring the assessment of all property not exempt from taxation at its full value." They are also required to make an annual report to the Legislature and recommend such changes or amendments to the tax laws as they may deem advisable.

This board ought to prove more useful than the State Assessors and be able to accomplish something toward doing away with inequality of assessments and working some sort of system out of what is very near to chaos now.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF BOUNTY ACTS.

The Supreme Court has not yet decided whether Congress, under the Constitution, has power to provide for the payment of bounties out of the Public Treasury to manufacturers of sugar or any other product. It has avoided a decision of this very important question, but there are parts of its opinion in what for convenience may be called the Bowler case which indicate, it seems to us, that if the court should hereafter be unable to avoid a conclusive declaration, in a case clearly involving the main issue, that declaration would be fatal to all bounty legislation.

It will be recalled that in the suits of three years ago, by which the constitutionality of the entire McKinley Tariff act was assailed, the opponents of the statute relied upon three grounds or reasons, the third of which was that the sugar-bounty provisions were unconstitutional and that by them the entire act was vitiated and made void. The court declined to decide whether the bounty provisions were constitutional or not, but held that the validity of the whole Tariff act did not depend upon the constitutionality of the bounty section, because that was separate and distinct in purpose. And now again, in the Bowler case, it has declined to express an opinion as to this question, which, it says, "is one of the very gravest importance" and "should not be decided without very mature investigation and deliberation, and only when absolutely necessary to the determination of the rights of the parties."

When it enacted the present tariff, Congress repealed the sugar-bounty provisions of the McKinley act. The sugar bounties had been granted in 1890 as compensation to domestic sugar producers for the withdrawal of the duty (protective so far as they were concerned) of about 2 cents a pound. The repealing act forbade the payment of sugar bounties after the date of the final passage of it, which was Aug. 28, 1894. Domestic sugar producers who, under the old law, had, before July 1, taken out their annual licenses, submitted the required statements as to their probable output, furnished bonds, and in other ways made preparation for the crop, were precluded by this repeal and prohibition from obtaining the bounty for that crop year. There were some who could not obtain the bounty upon sugar which had been produced before the repeal and even prior to July 1 of that year. In 1895 Congress appropriated in the neighborhood of $5,250,000 for the payment of bounties upon one year's crop to those who had thus complied with the requirements of the old bounty law with respect to that crop. In a suit, however, relating only to the bounty provisions of the McKinley act the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia decided that those provisions were unconstitutional.

"Fortified in his opinion and action," the United States Supreme Court says, "by the views expressed" in this decision, First Controller BOWLER refused to satisfy the claims of the sugar men under the act of 1895, holding that the original bounty act had been unconstitutional. But it should be noted that he at once referred a test case to the Court of Claims and sought to procure without delay a conclusive decision from the court of last resort. We find in the Supreme Court's opinion no adverse criticism of Mr. BOWLER'S course. It happened that the Louisiana cases which drew out this opinion preceded the test case from the Court of Claims. Immediately after the decision of Monday last had been announced Mr. BOWLER took measures to promote the prompt payment of the claims in question.

"The rights of the parties may be passed upon," says the Supreme Court, "without our entering upon a discussion as to the validity of the bounty legislation contained in the act of 1890 and without deciding that question. For the purpose of the discussion of this case we think it unnecessary to decide whether or not such legislation is beyond the power of Congress." In brief, the court holds that the appropriation act, or relief statute, of March, 1895, was constitutional and valid, even if the original McKinley bounty legislation was not. The question as to the unconstitutionality of that legislation it regards as "entirely immaterial." Under the McKinley act the sugar producers did, the court says, acquire "claims of an equitable, moral, and honorary nature" with respect to the crop year in question. "There was enough in the case as presented to Congress upon which to base the assertion that there was a moral and honorable claim upon the Public Treasury which that body had the constitutional right to recognize and pay." These claims, it is said, were properly classed among those debts "which rest upon a merely equitable or honorary obligation," and which Congress has the power to pay by appropriation acts.

The most interesting and significant passages in the opinion are those in which the court—repeatedly expressing its purpose to avoid the question of the constitutionality of the original bounty act and repeatedly asserting that this question is of no consequence in connection with the matter directly under consideration—deals with opposing arguments based upon the assumption that the original act really was invalid. It is held that Congress had power to pay these claims, even if the first law was unconstitutional; that the sugar producers could not know it was unconstitutional "in advance of any authoritative declaration to that effect"; that "equities in their behalf could be built up" on the belief that the act was valid, &c. Much of this part of the opinion seems to be argument based upon a conviction that the original act really was unconstitutional, although no final decision to that effect has ever been made. One may almost infer, it seems to us, that this was the settled conviction of the writer of the opinion, if not also the belief of those who approved it, although the court undoubtedly would not reach a decision upon the main question without the "mature investigation and deliberation" which the importance of the subject requires.

The opinion of the court concerning the constitutionality of bounty laws will eventually be obtained. If the Republican Party shall be successful in November and shall thereafter restore the sugar-bounty provisions of the act of 1890, it will be feasible to procure a conclusive declaration on this question. If it be reasonable to suppose that the court regards such legislation as unconstitutional, the interests of the domestic sugar producers will, in the long run, be served more effectively by the advocates of a revenue tariff on sugar than by those who would put raw sugar on the free list and "protect" by bounty payments.

THE DISASTER AT ST. LOUIS.

The disaster at St. Louis is, happily, somewhat less frightful in the extent of its destruction than it appeared to be at first, when the storm had destroyed the ordinary means of communication within the city. Rumors that could not be verified naturally magnified the destructiveness of the tempest.

It seems to be true, however, that the destruction of life and the damage to property are beyond those of any previous windstorm in the West, perhaps greater than have ever been wrought by a storm of wind upon land. This is due to the fact that in the caprice of the revolving storms, the cyclones, this is the first time that one of them has ever fallen with its full force upon a great and populous city. Their ravages have been done upon the open prairies, where only farmsteads and villages have been in their track. This latest storm has reaped the usual harvest of farms and villages, perhaps a greater harvest than ever before. We read of villages which have literally been blown away and in which nothing above the foundation walls has been left. There is already the chronicle of the freaks and caprices of the storm which we expect after every cyclone, and the details of these things will continue to arrive for some days. But the fact that the hurricane has fallen full upon a great city makes all its incidental and minor ravages of small account. While it is true that the storm was of unprecedented severity, it may be doubted whether it was strong enough to carry away or to demolish any really solid and substantial structures. In the list of ruined buildings there do not appear any of those modern and massive edifices that are the just boast of the people of St. Louis. It is scarcely likely that the gale was so furious as that which blew down the Tay bridge, attaining a velocity which its engineers had never contemplated and against which they had failed to make any provision. The later tempest fell apparently with all its might upon the huge arches of EADS'S famous bridge. But it by no means wrecked that structure, and the damage it did seems to be easily reparable. The presumption at least is that the buildings which succumbed were of slight and flimsy construction.

The latest and most destructive of the cyclones has shown anew how futile are all the precautions taken in the prairie States by the rearing of artificial windbreaks and the like. The wind sweeps over the prairies with as little obstruction as it sweeps over the surface of the ocean. A house which is not anchored by very solid construction to the soil is as helpless to resist it as a ship at sea. Indeed, the advantage in point of safety is with the ship, which simply flies before the gale and which, if well built and well found and with plenty of sea room, is not very gravely imperiled by a force of wind that blows down and blows away all but the strongest houses. It is not yet known whether the destitution wrought by the storm at St. Louis is beyond the power of the citizens to cope with by themselves. If they need help, they will receive it from all the country in as full a measure as they already receive sympathy, and New-York will be, as New-York always is, the first in the good work.

MORE TARIFF FOR TIN PLATES.

The New-York Tribune remarks that the cost of imported tin plates, duty paid, is now "$3.80 per box for Bessemer I. C. coke full weight, while better American plates of the same weight are sold at $3.50 per box." We are unable to accept these figures as proof that the present duty on tin plates should be increased.

We remember that on the 10th inst. The Tribune announced that the domestic manufacturers of tin plates had "entered into an agreement" concerning prices, and that $3.50 had been fixed as the minimum. It also announced that the Executive Committee of this new Pool had decided "on making a further advance in prices," the addition to be 10 cents a box.

If the domestic makers of tin plates can, even after fixing prices by combination agreement, undersell the imported product by 30 cents a box, why should the McKinley duty be restored? Possibly for the benefit of Mr. HANNA'S Iron Ore Pool and the steelmakers' new Billet Pool, in order that the members of these organizations may safely increase the cost of the tin-plate makers' raw material. Possibly in order that the new Tin Plate Combination may add $1.08 per box to its fixed price.

A UNIQUE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The choice of ex-Gov. MCENERY of Louisiana to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. BLANCHARD ends a contest which was unique in the history of Senatorial elections. When the first vote was to be taken on Wednesday of last week five candidates were put in nomination, of whom Mr. MCENERY was not one. After the vote was taken these candidates were formally invited by the Senate to state their views on the tariff and currency questions at a public meeting to be held in the evening in the chamber of the House of Representatives. All responded and made their speeches in the presence of the Senators and Representatives and a large number of visitors. It was an interesting exhibition of the state of mind of public men in Louisiana, and had the curious result that no one of the candidates was finally chosen and that the man elected had not been called upon to declare his position on any question.

The first to speak at the meeting at which the candidates were called upon to give an account of the faith that was in them was Judge W. F. BLACKMAN, who had received only three votes on the first ballot. He was very emphatic in favor of the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" and for "protection for the industries of Louisiana as far as it is granted to industries of other States," which apparently meant a duty on sugar.

He was followed by Capt. JOHN N. PHARR, who was the candidate of the Republicans and Populists for Governor at the recent State election and who had thirty votes in the joint Assembly. He was for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without any reservations" and for a tariff that would "provide revenue for the Government by means of more protection for the industries of the country." He thought it was better to raise the money for the Government "by levying the tax on foreigners than by levying on the people of this country," and he put his enlightened doctrine into this luminous language: "Let us produce all we need and then sell the products to the foreigners and make them pay us gold for it. We want gold, and we want him to pay us for our goods in gold, but we can use silver here at home."

The only out-and-out sound-money candidate was Congressman ANDREW PRICE, and he stated his convictions boldly and clearly, but he had only eleven votes. He represented the sound-money Democrats, but probably not all of them. There was no sign of any sound-money Republicans. Mr. PRICE was in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, and regarded the sugar duty as peculiarly a revenue tax.

Mr. WALTER DENEGRE, who began with thirty-one votes in the joint convention and gained after making his speech until he came within two votes of being elected, held a somewhat peculiar position. He did not express his sentiments and then declare that if they did not suit they could be changed, but he said that he had "no fixed and positive convictions" on the silver question and had not been able to give it the "long and close study" necessary to reach a satisfactory conclusion. At present he was inclined to believe in bimetallism by international agreement, but he said: "On this and all other questions affecting the good of my State I stand squarely upon the principle that a Senator of the United States must represent and advocate the will of the people of his State, irrespective of his own preferences. If the people of this State want free silver, I shall vote for it." As to the tariff, he was "unequivocally in favor of the adequate protection of sugar, rice, and other Louisiana industries."

Senator BLANCHARD made his plea for a re-election with an elaborate argument for the free and unlimited coinage of silver "along with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1," independent of the action of other nations, and for a "revenue duty" on sugar which would afford protection to the great industry of Louisiana.

It is a curious and interesting fact that after these appeals for support on grounds supposed to be popular, all the candidates being for protection to sugar, and three out of five, apparently with two-thirds of the Legislature behind them, for free silver, the Democrats finally held a caucus and nominated ex-Gov. MCENERY, and he was then elected at once without any question as to how he stood on any subject. It looks as though sentiment in Louisiana was in a doubtful condition and that a man was wanted who could be trusted to think and act for the best whenever the emergency should arise. MCENERY will be best remembered as the man who made the winning fight against the lottery.

Patriotic Republican Club's Dinner.

The Patriotic Republican Club celebrated its second anniversary dinner last night at 248 East Seventy-eighth Street. President Benjamin Oppenheimer presided, and covers were laid for 150 persons. Among those present were William Brookfield, Assemblyman Samuel G. French, Alderman Elias Goodman, J. M. Steele, M. S. Kitzinger, Jacob Froman, Carl T. Schmitt, Ellis Getzler, Jacob Abrahams, and Max Lowenthal. Letters of regret were received from ex-President Harrison, Major McKinley, Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, and others.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General. Major Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General. First Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain. Second Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, to be First Lieutenant.

"IN GAY NEW-YORK."

The Casino's Third Annual Review Is Full of Fun and Will Run.

"In Gay New-York" is by far the best of the comic musical pieces for Summer use yet put forward by the present managers of the Casino. It is too long by a full hour, but, doubtless, the "waits" will be shorter hereafter, and the necessary cutting will easily be accomplished. There is plenty that can be spared, of course, yet nothing fell absolutely flat last night, when the first performance was given before a big audience.

Messrs. Canary & Lederer call these annual frolics "reviews," but it has generally been the case that the portions ironically reviewing incidents of the musical and dramatic season have been of the least interest. That is true of the present one. The skit upon "The Heart of Maryland," the gibes at Irving's "Macbeth" and Walter Jones's imitation of some actor unknown to fame in "The Prisoner of Zenda," are not quite devoid of appreciable humor, but they could be easily spared.

There is also a little too much of the very old Mitchell-Burton-Brougham "business" of scattering performers around the auditorium and having them interrupt the stage performance. The young man from the country, who is supposed to be the hero of "In Gay New-York," sits in a proscenium box and comments on the doings on the stage. A person in the balcony remonstrates with Irving's Macbeth for not having English translations of the play on sale, and a hoarse-voiced youth announces photographs of Irving's accent. The rustic father and mother of the bride, who is seeing New-York on her wedding journey, stalk down one of the aisles and protest unavailingly against her appearance in tights.

The first scene represents a country wedding, and the departure of the bride and groom for New-York; the second, their rescue at the Grand Central Station from bunko-steerers by a troupe of traveling actors, who have walked on the ties from Schnectady; the third, Fifth Avenue in front of the Waldorf, where Frank Daniels, as the Wizard of the Nile, having produced an effective snowstorm, Col. Waring appears to resent the unseasonable task set for him.

The fourth scene is the lobby of the Casino, after a performance of "The Lady Slavey." The audience having dispersed, and the watchman turned out the lights, the Spirit of the Burlesque summons shadows of Casino triumphs which vanish with the dawn, when two scrubwomen take possession of the lobby. On the stage of the Casino, with the carpenters making all the noise possible, Mrs. Leslie Tata determines that curfew must not ring to-night, and, rising to the belfry by a rope, removes the bell and carries it away; Carmen Calvé and Carmen Nethersole quarrel over Don José Steger, but the Nethersole kiss proves irresistible; the principal New-York newspapers appear in a ballet, and Mr. Hot Stuff sings a song to prove Charles Hoyt greater than Shakespeare. The action is then transferred to Coney Island.

The lyrics by the writer who calls himself "Hugh Morton," are snappy and ingenious, and the spoken dialogue is never tiresome and is often very clever. The principal comedians are Walter Jones, who is ubiquitous; David Warfield, whose "imitations" are sometimes excellent; Richard Carle, John Keefe, Frank Blair, Henry Norman, Gregory and Slavin, and W. E. Ritchie. The principal singers are Julius Steger, Virginia Earle, Sylvia Thorne, E. S. Tarr, Rosa Cooke, and Catharine Linyard. The best dancers, excepting Mr. Jones, are La Petite Adelaide and Jeanette Bageard, while Lillian Swain, Madge Lessing, Alice Harrison, William Dunlay, and Charles Kirke are also prominent performers. The female chorus and ballet are numerous, well-drilled, and personally attractive.

THE SHERMAN STATUE MODEL.

Exhibition of the Competing Designs Brought to a Sudden Close.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The sculptors who have been competitors in the contest out of which Carl Rohl Smith has come the victor had expected to keep their models of the Gen. Sherman Statue on exhibition until next Tuesday. Very unexpectedly they learned to-day that the exhibition was at an end, and that they were at liberty to pack up their models and take them away.

To those who were dissatisfied with the decision of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, this was astonishing, and it may be assumed to be equally unsatisfactory to Mr. Smith, the winner in the so-called competition. Naturally, Mr. Smith, to whom has been awarded the honor of constructing the statue after his model, will desire that the judgment of the committee may be justified to the extent that a comparison of the four models may be instituted, and the sculptors and architects who offered other models would be glad to have the public see the models that were rejected alongside of the one that was accepted. If the friends of the New-York Sculptural Society here can have their way, they will afford the competitors the opportunity that has been taken from them by the direction of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to bring the exhibition to a close. A request has been sent to Mr. Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the Sculptural Society, asking that the society request the competitors to allow their models to be exhibited for two weeks in New-York, so that all who are interested can have an opportunity to see what it was that the artists of that society approved and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee rejected.

This affords an opportunity to Mr. C. R. Smith to show the citizens of New-York the sort of model it is necessary to make in order to command the approval of similar committees in the future. Messrs. Bartlett, Niehaus, and Rhind may object to the comparison of their work with that of the man who has won in the contest, but the sculptor who declines to enter into an arrangement for such an exhibition will certainly subject both himself and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to criticism. Mr. Smith had begun to pack his model to-day, and Mr. Bartlett expects to box his to-morrow and leave for Paris a week from Saturday.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM EXTENDED.

The State Commission Suspends Operations of Schedule C.

ALBANY May 28.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day adopted a resolution suspending the operations of Schedule C of the civil service regulations in all of the departments of the State Government. Schedule C provides for non-competitive examinations for candidates for State offices in certain cases, and over 500 appointments have been so far made under this schedule.

Posts heretofore filled under this schedule hereafter as long as such suspension shall last will have to be filled under Schedule B, which requires a competitive examination. This will apply to all appointments of special agents under the Raines excise law hereafter made.

This action of the commission was brought about by a communication received from State Excise Commissioner Lyman, which stated that Controller Roberts should refuse to pay the special agents unless they had passed a competitive examination. The agents were appointed under Schedule C after a non-competitive examination.

The resolution of the Civil Service Commission was approved this afternoon by Gov. Morton.

The commission it is expected will revise all of the schedules in the civil service. This action is extremely important, as Schedule C embraces the best-paying posts in all of the State departments, especially those in any way confidential or of financial responsibility.

It also embraces the principal officials in the State prisons and Elmira Reformatory, State hospitals and like State institutions, and criers, attendants, Marshals, clerks, assistants, librarians, subpœna clerks, janitors, and stenographers in courts.

All of these positions will hereafter have to be filled by competitive examinations where vacancies occur while the suspension of Schedule C is in force.

Many Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., who will spend the season with Egerton L. Winthrop; Mrs. David King and Miss King, Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss, and Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Blight and the Misses Blight of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. Stitt of Philadelphia arrived to-day for the Summer. Winthrop Chanler and F. O. Schuller of New-York and Major H. C. Potter of Philadelphia also arrived. Louis B. McCagg of New-York today purchased a lot of land on East Bowery Street, a part of the Paran Stevens estate.

HARD JOB FOR SILVER MEN

THEY WILL FIND IT DIFFICULT TO HOLD THEIR LINES AT CHICAGO.

Many Delegates Classed as for Free Coinage Have No Deep-Rooted Convictions on the Financial Question—The Chances Are that Some of Them Will Be Influenced by the Arguments of the Advocates of Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Silver men who like to talk about the advantages of free coinage, and who are likely to be at Chicago during the convention, will have plenty of work to do to keep the silver forces together. It is plain the silver men and the gold men are to divide the convention very closely, with not fifty votes to spare for either side. But the gold-standard men who shall go to Chicago as delegates will be gold-standard men from conviction. They will not need to be looked after and argued with from hour to hour to keep them from slipping over into the other camp. On the other hand, the silver side will number many men who never have come in contact with those having clear and strong convictions against the unsafety of going to a silver basis.

The sound-money men will find themselves at liberty to convert all the silver men they can bring into a reasonable frame of mind. They soon will ascertain that few of the Southern men have any silver to coin, and they do not know of any way by which the South can get the silver dollars that may be coined under free coinage except by working for them. The silver men will be compelled to work hard, not onyl in exhorting their brethren who are convinced, but in efforts to prevent the doubtful and disbelieving from rushing into the ranks of the sound-money men who deplore the prospect of a division of the party on the money isssue. There is no doubt that among so large a number of the delegates as one-half there will be silver men not fully assured that free coinage is what they want, and when a dozen of them shall have changed and converted a minority into a sound-money majority the silver song will cease.

The Republicans will not be permitted to declare for a gold standard at St. Louis without a struggle. A prominent Republican from Illinois expressed the current view of his section to-day when he declaration that the party would "keep to the middle of the road," declaring for bimetallism, without committing itself either to the extreme gold or the extreme silver view. Senator Lodge and other Eastern delegates have announced their purpose to go into the Committee on Resolutions and ask a flat declaration for the existing gold standard. They are willing to accept in most cases the qualification that silver may be used in case of an international agreement, because those who are informed on the subject do not believe such an agreement ever can be made.

The representatives from the Mississippi Valley are in favor of what they call a "sound-money platform," but they will oppose the use of the word "gold." They regard it as a bugbear, which will drive away votes which may be needed to save the party in silver States. Their theory is that, if the Democrats should split at Chicago, the extreme gold men and the extreme silver men both would have candidates. They wish to present a candidate standing on a moderate platform, who will hold the votes of all Republicans who are not extremists.

If the New-York banking community does not like this programme, the Republican leaders from the West are willing they should "lump it." Senator Lodge and the representatives of other Eastern States will have no holiday task in putting the gold standard into the St. Louis platform. The contest probably will be fought out in the Committee on Resolutions, for neither side will desire to carry the divisions in committee upon the floor of the convention unless differences shall develop which are radical and bitter.

The silver men and the advocates of a straddling platform are likely to have the advantage in the committee. Each State will have a single representative, and the States west of the Mississippi alone will have nineteen of the forty-five votes in committee. It is possible that Texas and Louisiana and the State of Washington can be swung in favor of the gold standard, but nearly every Southern State will join the compromise forces, and it is not unlikely that the friends of the gold standard will be reduced to a baker's dozen from the extreme Northeast.

QUESTIONS FOR GERMAN-AMERICANS

Asked by the Sound-Money League to Voice Their Opinions.

The German-American Sound-Money League, which has been organized with William Steinway as President, has sent out the following circular to German-American business men throughout the country:

The members of the German-American Sound Money League have, by the experience of this and other countries, become convinced that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 must produce a fatal panic and injure the interests of the country more than any mercantile crisis heretofore known; that free silver coinage, instead of leading to bimetallism, would simply drive gold out of circulation, make silver the standard of value, to the detriment of all citizens, especially of the working classes.

The fight against free coinage will be brought to a final issue in this Presidential campaign. A revival of business depends on the maintenance of the gold standard.

We have, therefore, formed this association and mutually agreed with each other to cast our vote only for the Presidential candidate who will declare himself unequivocally against free coinage and for a continuance of the gold standard.

German-Americans can give no better proof of their patriotism and fealty to the land of their adoption than by a determination to advocate the cause of sound money in unmistakable language before the National Conventions of both political parties.

We would, therefore, ask you kindly to answer the following questions by "yes" or "no":

First—Do you consider the measure of values the most important issue of the ensuing political campaign, the problem to which all other economic questions should be subordinated?

Second—Are you in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard by the United States?

Third—Are you willing to support only that party which declares by its platform unequivocally in favor of a continuance of the gold standard, and will you agree not to vote for any Presidential candidate who does not in his letter of acceptance declare in unmistakable language that he is for the maintenance of the gold standard?

Fourth—If the platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic Parties should be ambiguous so as to leave their meaning in doubt, will you assist in the eventual formation of an independent sound-money party?

We request you to answer the foregoing questions by "yes" or "no," giving your reasons on a separate sheet, and state if they may be published. We would also thank you if you would induce your German-American neighbors to reply to these inquiries. But, above all, we ask for your prompt reply, as no time must be lost.

The league believes that an overwhelming majority of German-Americans in this country are in favor of the gold standard.

Broadway Cable Road Blocked.

The Broadway cable road was blocked for twenty-five minutes last evening at Bowling Green. The up-town track was lined with cars all the way down to the foot of Whitehall Street, and on State Street nearly as far north as Battery Place. A Lexington Avenue car became disabled about 7 o'clock by the breaking of the grip. Other cars came along behind it, completely blocking the street. They all had to be pushed down, so that the disabled car could be backed down over a slot plate, when the broken grip was cut loose and lifted out of the conduit.

Officers of the Catholic Club.

The annual election of the officers of the Catholic Club was held last night in the clubhouse, Central Park South. Justice Joseph F. Daly was elected President for the third time. Other officers elected were: First Vice President—John D. Crimmins; Second Vice President—Stephen Farrelly; Secretary—John P. Callanan; Treasurer—John J. Pulleyn; Managers for Two Years—Ricardo Rod

MANY GIFTS TO THE CZAR

THE CONGRATULATIONS OF MANY DELEGATES PRESENTED.

Valuable Addition to the Treasures of the Kremlin Palace—The Foreign Diplomatic Body Honor the Czar and the Czarina—Tributes from Siberia and All the Asiatic Tribes Offered to Russia's Ruler in Moscow.

Moscow, May 28.—The Emperor and Empress received, at 11:30 A. M. to-day, in the Hall of St. Andrew, in the Palace of the Kremlin, the congratulations of the foreign diplomatic body, the special envoys of the various countries sent to Moscow to represent their respective Governments at the coronation, the military and naval suites of the Princes and Grand Dukes, the civil officials, delegates representing the Cossack troops, deputations of Russian peasants and the Asiatic tribes, and representatives of the non-Christian religions. The representatives from the Asiatic tribes bore presents of Oriental workmanship, and sometimes presented coins.

Many more gifts than were presented at this reception have been received by the Czar, including very valuable offerings from the Shah of Persia and hundreds of costly gifts from the South of Russia. The nobles of Saratov gave a magnificent silver tray, with the emblems of agriculture chased around it. In the centre is a boyar in ancient costume, with a sword and plow in relief. The imperial arms are in diamonds. The saltcellar which accompanies this tray is shaped like an ear of corn.

The Cossacks of Terek also gave a large tray of enameled silver, decorated with all the arms and armor of the Cossacks. The imperial arms are in the centre. The saltcellar represents a Cossack's cap. The inhabitants of the European Caucasus brought one more large tray, with the portraits of the present and late sovereigns on it.

From Siberia and the City of Onak came statues of the Saints Nicholas and Alexandra, in enameled silver. Trays, saltcellars, and sacred images were received by hundreds. All these gifts but augment the famous imperial treasures in the Kremlin.

ELECTED TO FRENCH ACADEMY.

Gaston Paris Defeats Emile Zola for the Honor.

Paris, May 28.—M. Gaston Paris, the distinguished French philologist, son of the celebrated scholar Pautin Paris, was today elected a member of the French Academy. M. Emile Zola, the novelist, was again a candidate for the honor, but was rejected, as he repeatedly has been upon the occasion of previous elections to membership in the Academy.

Gaston Paris was born at Avenay, Marne, Aug. 9, 1839. He was educated at Rollin College, and at the Universities of Bonn and Göttingen, and studied the Romance languages with Prof. Diez. On his return to France he entered the Ecole des Chartes, pursuing at the same time the study of law, and took the degree of Doctor-es-Lettres in 1865. On May 12, 1876, he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in place of Guignlaut. Among other interesting and curious works he has published "Etude sur le rôle de l'Accent Latin Dans la Langue Française," 1862; "De Pseudo Turpino," 1865; "Histoire Poétique de Charlemagne," 1866; "La Petite Poucet et la Grand Ourse," 1879; "La Poesie du Moyen Age," "Lecons et Lectures," 1888; second edition, 1889; "La Littérature Française du Moyen Age," XI-XIV., 1888; second edition, 1890.

He has founded, together with Paul Meyer, The Revue Critique, 1866; The Romania, 1872, and The Revue Historique. He was elected a member of the Academies of Munich, Rome, Vienna, Turin, and Berlin. He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1886.

AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

A Call on the Queen to Take from It Its Sovereign Rights.

Cape Town, May 28.—The House of Assembly to-day, by a vote of 60 to 11, rejected the motion of Mr. Merriman, declaring that the exercise of sovereign rights by a trading and financial company is not consistent with the peace and prosperity of South Africa, and urging that an address be forwarded to Queen Victoria requesting her to take the matter into her consideration with a view to the revocation or alteration of the terms of the charter of the British South Africa Company, and to make such provision for the government of the territories under the control of that company as may be advisable.

The House, without a division being taken, adopted a motion offered by Mr. Schreiner declaring that the House condemned the invasion of the Transvaal: trusted that the British Government would set on foot a searching inquiry into the origin and carrying out of the raid, promised assistance to the inquiry; recognized the steps already taken; trusted that her Majesty's Government would take further measures by administration of the territories or otherwise to prevent a repetition of the British South Africa Company's inroad, and felt assured that, by proceeding in a spirit of mutual conciliation and forbearance, complete tranquility would be restored and further discord, so fatal to the peace of South Africa, would be prevented.

THE BELLIGERENCY QUESTION.

It Will Probably Be Left Entirely with the President.

Washington, May 28.—Since the introduction of his joint resolution providing for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents Senator Morgan has been persistent in his efforts to have the Committee on Foreign Relations make a favorable report to the Senate. The testimony given before the committee by Dr. Albert Diaz and Correspondent Lawrence has only added to his zeal for action on this subject.

At the last meeting of the committee a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Sherman, Lodge, and Gray, was appointed to wait upon the President and have a conference with him on the subject. That committee visited the President this morning and were in conference with him about half an hour. No member of the committee will talk about the visit, but it is understood that the President expressed the wish that the matter be left just where it is, in the hands of the Executive, he believing that through the diplomatic channels better and more effective results can be secured than through the periodic introduction of resolutions in either House of Congress.

It is also understood that the committee will so report to a special meeting of the full committee that has been called for to-morrow morning to consider the question, and if such a report be made it is said the full committee will not favor the reporting of Mr. Morgan's resolution.

SHOT FOR BEING A REBEL.

Two Battles, in Which the Insurgents Were Defeated.

Havana, May 28.—Juan Martin Benacer was shot at Matanzas this morning for the crime of rebellion.

Col. Albert has had two engagements near Songo and Ti Arriba in the Matanzas Province, in which he killed twenty-seven rebels, captured the enemy's camp, and destroyed over 100 houses. The troops had one Lieutenant killed and four soldiers wounded.

The rebels yesterday blew up a freight train with dynamite near Tosca, in the Matanzas Province, overturning the locomotive and the armored car containing troops, and destroying several ordinary cars. No one was hurt.

FILIBUSTERERS COME TO GRIEF.

Those on the Schooner Eureka Are in Cuban Prisons.

Galveston, Texas, May 28.—As announced in these dispatches two weeks ago, the schooner Eureka left this port with a filibustering expedition aboard, and with a hold full of arms and ammunition. The expedition has come to grief, and letters received here tell of the capture of the boat by the Spanish, and the imprisonment of those on board.

Four men of the schooner's crew, now in the Havana jail, belong in Galveston. One of them, "Big John," sold crabs in the Central Market for years, and is well known among the fishermen. Another is a Greek by the name of Mitchell, who is well known in the Greek colony here. The third is a Greek, and the fourth a Cuban, whose names could not be learned this afternoon.

They say in their letters that their condition is desperate. Just what efforts are being made to afford them some relief could not be learned.

The Roentgen Process Improved.

Berlin, May 28.—The General Electrical Society announces that an improvement has been made in the Röntgen process that enable the interior of the head, the larynx, and the action of the lungs and the heart to be observed on a fluorescent screen.

Greece Is Not Responsible.

Athens, May 28.—The Greek Government has sent a circular note to the Powers repudiating responsibility for happenings in Crete, unless the Porte, which, it is added, has shown itself to be powerless to protect the inhabitants, restores autonomy to the island.

The Burden Thieves Sail.

London, May 28.—William Turner and William R. Dunlop, the Burden diamond robbers, sailed for New-York on board the steamship Germanic to-day in custody of officers who will deliver them to the New-York authorities for trial.

The Reichsrath Increased.

Vienna, May 28.—The Oberhaus to-day passed the Government's Electoral Reform bill, which adds 72 members to the existing 353 Deputies in the Reichsrath, the additional members to be elected by universal suffrage.

NEW-YORK'S CREW WINS.

Sailors of the Flagship Rejoice in Another Victory.

Two men-of-war cutters went out to race yesterday. One was from the cruiser Cincinnati and one was from the flagship New-York. Under spilling skies and over hissing hillocks, half filled with water, and standing on end at times, the cutters came tumbling to the finish line.

And when they reached it the flagship New-York became a greater New-York—greater at least in boat-racing, and adown her long decks her raving crew proclaimed that belief of theirs in shouts that split the sky. It was pandemonium for a time, a riotous and frantic exultation. Some of the men flung their jackets into the river, and others dashed their caps on decks and jumped into them by way of telling their wild glee. The shrill-voiced syren burst its brazen throat, the steam whistle shrieked as if it would do the same, and Major Billy, the cruiser's staid mascot, lost his billygoat head in the excitement, and then tried to stand upon it when he found what it was all about.

It was a glorious victory, all were agreed. Excepting always the Cincinnatis, who saw no glory in it. It was their boat, their tenoared—and, up to yesterday, unbeaten—cutter which was racing against the flagship's cutter—a boat which has showed her heels to every craft she has raced against. For three weeks the race that was decided yesterday in favor of the flagship New-York has been the one absorbing topic of interest in the fleet. The New-York, be it known, has been cutting a wide swath with her fancy race boats, and at intervals the various ships of the fleet have felt it incumbent upon themselves to take some of the shine out of the flagship sailors.

These same flagship sailors saw the trend of things, and, like that distinguished diplomat Brer Rabbit, they lay low and said nothing. The first good thing that came their way was the Raleigh. The story of how that vessel's racing crew challenged the flagship, of how the race was rowed and won in Hampton Roads, and how the New-York came to this port to give her men room to spend their gains, leaving their opponents of the Raleigh and of the Columbia in financial straits, has been told in the columns of The New-York Times.

It was a ten-thousand-dollar victory the New-York's cutter won in that race in Hampton Roads. The sting of defeat was sore, but no other ship had the hardihood to break an oar with the flagship until the Cincinnati came. Her crew had all the courage of inexperience, and when they saw the chip immediately proceeded to knock it off.

That was about three weeks ago. The sports of the Cincinnati selected a crew of their strongest-armed oarsmen, secured permission to use the fastest cutter carried on the Cincinnati, where all are fast; decked themselves in racing garb, and presented themselves and had under the bow of the flagship one fine afternoon. And as the boat swept past the cruiser's stem, the ten oars were tossed up and down, the recognized challenge for a race. The challenge was accepted, of course, and both crews went into training. They were excused from all duty that would interfere and twice a day the call, "All-away, race boat, away!" was heard on each vessel. For two hours every morning and for two hours every evening the boats spun down the Narrows and out to the lower bay and back again to their respective ships. The performance of each crew was watched with the keenest interest, for it was understood that the race was going to be for b-blood, and perhaps some old scores would be wiped out.

The race was set for yesterday afternoon, and there was an ironclad stipulation that, blow high or low, rain, hail, or do anything else, the race was to be rowed.

Everybody hereabout knows what sort of weather it was yesterday, and everybody on the Cincinnati rejoiced. The wind was blowing gustily from the east, the rain was pouring down in slanting cataracts, and to the New-Yorkers their prospects for winning looked as gloomy as the rain-laden clouds. The report had gone around that the Cincinnati's boat was fast and dry in choppy seas, and the New-Yorkers knew that their own boat was not. But the flagship sailors and their adherents of the Montgomery pinned their faith on the oarsmen of the champion, and crews of both ships cheered when the cutter swung around and, in tow of a steam launch, disappeared in a driving rain squall, which came beating in from seaward.

Dead silence reigned on the other ships. The victories of the New-York had cost her the good will of the others, and there were few among them who did not long to see the champion defeated.

A stake boat was anchored in a line between the Cincinnati and Montgomery, Lieuts. F. K. Hill of the New-York and Lieut. Gearing of the Newark were chosen as judges, with Lieut. Boyer of the Raleigh as referee.

The race was over a four-mile straightaway course, from a point outside of Fort Lafayette to the stake boat. A choppy sea made the course slow. A pistol shot gave the signal and the boats shot away. The wind was astern and blowing in heavy gusts, and the little hillocks that came washing after the racers came very near filling the boats at times.

The cutters were within a mile of the finish before they became visible to the watchers on shipboard. There was an intent peering into the thickness, a moment or two of uncertainty, and then the deafening shout, "Our boat's ahead!" arose from the flagship. The excitement increased, and the New-York's cutter increased her lead. A dozen strokes from the finish, when victory was certain, the broom was run to the masthead, the sailors whooped and yelled and danced about the decks, and the Syren shrieked until it cracked its voice.

Eighteen seconds was the record in time of victory, and five boat lengths was the margin by which the New-York's cutter won. Officers and men cheered until they could cheer no more when the victorious crew came climbing on board, and gray-haired Admiral Bunce was among those who did them honor.

The purse raced for was smaller than was expected. Fifteen hundred and sixty dollars was all that the Cincinnati's people cared to risk on the result, and most of that amount was taken by the New-York's racing crew. A side bet of $7,000 was sent to the Cincinnati just before the race was called, but was brought back with no takers. The Montgomery's people regretted that they had no money to bet on their favorite. Monthly money should have been served out on May 25, but for some reason it was not.

The winning cutter was piloted to victory by Chief Boatswain's Mate Abel Davis, a Gay Head Indian by birth, and the only one of his race in the naval service. His crew consisted of H. Seinecke, H. Smith, A. B. Lawson, A. Seigler, A. Andy, J. Cosgrove, J. Shusterbrouer, J. J. McNally, and M. A. Hansen.

Robert Winters was coxswain of the Cincinnati's crew. His men were T. Kelly, M. Morris, P. Gallen, A. W. Bloom, T. Anderson, A. Arenssen, J. Castine, J. Gallagher, D. McElroy, and P. Schultz.

STANDARD MUST BE GOLD

RINGING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch Says It Is Too Late to Argue with Silver Men, and that a Firm Stand Must Be Taken—John P. Townsend Points Out How the Workingman Would Be Injured with the Honest Dollar Depreciated.

Free silver was roundly denounced and Grover Cleveland heartily applauded at the meeting of the Manhattan Club held in the clubhouse last evening. Vice President C. C. Baldwin was in the chair, and about fifty members of the club listened to the speeches.

Some of those present were Isidor Straus, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Justice Frederick W. Smyth, John D. Crimmins, Simon Sterne, G. G. Haven, Thomas C. T. Crain, John T. Agnew, J. Hampden Robb, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, and St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn.

A letter from the President of the club, Frederic R. Coudert, who had been called to Washington to attend a meeting of the Venezuelan Commission, was read. In it Mr. Coudert said:

"Our club cannot afford to be ranked among the straddlers and trimmers on this all-important subject. The fallacy of the proposition that the rich alone are interested in maintaining a gold standard is one that is susceptible of demonstration, and ought to be stamped out. The real sufferer from a debased currency is the wage earner, who is entitled to receive for his labor the best dollar of all the dollars of the world. The rich man finds palliation because he is rich."

After the reading of Mr. Coudert's letter, which was received with applause, Walter Stanton offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The demand for the free coinage of silver is, as we believe, the main cause of the present financial and business stagnation, having seriously damaged our credit abroad and the confidence of the world in our values at home, and

Whereas, One single monetary standard of value to be used in the purchase of merchandise and the payment of debts is imperatively demanded by all who are interested in secure and prosperous domestic and international commerce; and

Whereas, We are firm in our conviction that the people of the United States will ever maintain the highest standard of commercial integrity, and will never consent to the loss of credit to our Government, the confusion in exchange to our merchants, and the lasting injury to our working people, which must result from any attempt to establish by legislation an arbitrary standard of value, confined to this country; therefore

Resolved, That fidelity alike to the principles of Democracy and to those of mercantile honor leads the Manhattan Club to denounce all agitation in favor of the enactment of laws for the unlimited coinage of silver at any ratio, or the adoption in any form of any double standard of value in money, and

Resolved, That, as Democrats and citizens of the United States, we proclaim again our adherence to the gold-dollar standard of money value as the only safe basis for all our foreign and domestic business transactions.

Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention to be held this year should heartily indorse the Administration of President Cleveland, and should unequivocally declare that a gold basis for sound money is the one prominent issue at the coming election.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch was the first man up to second these resolutions. "I suppose, Mr. Chairman," he said, "that we must here to-night to consider this financial question for the reason that the Manhattan Club has convictions, and is not afraid to express them. We adhere to the Democratic Party because we believe in the fundamental principles of that party. We love the party, but we love the Nation better; and, rather than sacrifice our principles, we would meet defeat. It is necessary for us to take a firm and decided stand at this time, both for our own sake and for the sake of the party.

"So-called State Democratic Conventions in various parts of the country have been meeting, presided over by gentlemen who have put in the platforms three ideas—first, denunciation of the New-York Democrat who is now at the head of the Administration; second, advocacy of an income tax, and, third, enthusiastic advocacy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It is time for us, therefore, to speak out, and state what we believe to be true. We must warn the people of the ruin that will surely follow if the policy desired by the silver men be followed. It is too late to argue with those men. For seven years I have discussed the matter with them in Congress. They have set their hearts on the impossible. They have started in the direction of Utopia, and the only answer we can make to them is to say that we at least understand the real business interests of this country, and propose to stand by them, even if it leads to defeat. The mere question of who shall hold the offices is nothing. We must be honest with ourselves, with our country, and with the world at large."

John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, said that the recoil of free silver would fall on the workingman. "The depositors in our savings banks," he said, "are the thrifty poor. In New-York State are 1,700,000 depositors, with $930,000,000 in the savings banks. Those dollars when put in were worth one hundred cents in gold. Free coinage of silver on the terms proposed would drive the gold out of the country, and give us a dollar that would only buy 50 cents worth of wheat. It would pay 100 cents worth of debt, because the creditor could not help himself, but it would only have half the purchasing power of the dollar we have now, because all prices would rise. The rise in prices would not only shrivel the value of the dollars in the savings banks, but it would throw workmen out of employment by stopping industry, and the workingmen would find the fallacy of the argument of the man who said he was in favor of the ratio of 16 to 1 because if he paid he would only pay 1 and if he received he would get 16."

T. C. T. Crain said that the present is a trying hour in the history of our country. "The question for us Democrats to consider is how we are going to deal with the problem that will confront us in the National Convention," he declared. "We should go there, though, with the faith that, however visionary the utterances, however impolitic the schemes, after all, the great mass of the men in the party who are for free silver are true Democrats, and have at heart the welfare of the party we love so well.

"I know that our distinguished friend, the Controller, has reasoned with them many times with an ability that few could hope to match. Still, we must go to that convention as to a debating ground, and tell these men that we are not the representatives of any section of the country or any class of citizens, but are there in the interests of the whole people, and more especially the wage-earner and the laboring man.

"I believe that the convention will be memorable as a deliberative body, and I believe that, if this question is solemnly and wisely discussed with men from the South and West, who favor free silver, the views of many will be changed. Failing that, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing but wreck and ruin for the party, and wreck and ruin for the people of these United States. Don't give up the battle in advance."

John Walton Green said there was plenty of hope for Democratic victory, though the Republicans were counting their chickens before they were hatched. The Republican factions in this State, he declared, were as harmonious as two bulldogs in the same pit. Their favorite, McKinley, was facing both ways on the money question, and the bad thing about it was that the rank and file of the Republicans were like him. The speaker continued:

"We remember how the silent god of the Republican Party stood in 1893. Though there was no padlock on his lips at that time, his words were as ever, shifty and non-committal. 'If it is true,' he said, 'as the Administration bodly proclaims, that financial distress is occasioned by the silver-purchase law, then why does not the Administration convene Congress and repeal that law?' What his own views were he would not say. A few weeks later, when a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress had acted, he denounced them both for having 'given silver the worst blow it ever received.' This is the man whose financial soundness the country is asked to take for granted to-day."

Major John Byrne said: "you might as well whistle to the wind as to go to Chicago to harmonize with those who will be there to prostitute the Democratic Party. I have just returned from a tour through several States, and I have seen and heard enough to convince me that there never has been such a revolution as will be found in the Democratic Party if there is any doubt as to where it stands on this money question. If it leans toward free silver, or soft money, or a straddle, it will be destroyed. There must be no effort to harmonize with the silverites. We must stand squarely on a gold basis. It was the cowardly policy of harmonizing that lost the Presidency to Tilden. There is no room in this question for harmony brought about by a compromise. If the Democratic Party is going to disgrace I am one of those who will not go with it."

John D. Kernan also made a ringing speech supporting the resolutions, and they were passed unanimously.

KEYNOTE WAS SOUND MONEY.

Banquet of Democratic Club—Ex-Gov. Flower and Others Speak.

At the monthly banquet of the Democratic Club in the parlors of its clubhouse, in Fifth Avenue, last night, there were a number of speeches by Democrats of prominence, and a valuable interchange of Democratic opinion. The keynote of it all was sound money. United States Senator Gray of Delaware had been expected to address the meeting on the currency question, but he sent word that official business demanded his presence in Washington.

The speeches were made by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, John B. Stanchfield of Chemung, the Democratic leader of the Assembly, and one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor; ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, and George M. Beebe of Monticello, known all over the State among Democratic politicians as the "Bouncing Beebe."

As an interlude to the general political talk, there was a presentation to ex-President John Fox of the club of a portfolio, prepared in vellum and gold by Tiffany, and containing magnificently printed resolutions of thanks to Mr. Fox for the manner in which he conducted the affairs of the club during his two years' incumbency of the office of President. The presentation speech was very neatly made by City Court Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer.

Among those who were at the dinner were Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court, Surrogate John H. V. Arnold, Thomas E. Crimmins, Internal Revenue Collector John A. Mason, ex-Quarantine Commissioner Allen, David McClure, Receiver of Taxes David E. Austen, ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles W. Ridgway, James Lindsay Gordon, and ex-Tax Commissioner Joseph Blumenthal.

Ex-Gov. Flower, who is President of the club, presided, and at the guests' table with him were ex-Gov. Waller, John B. Stanchfield, ex-Senator John Fox, and ex-Judge Beebe.

In his opening speech ex-Gov. Flower declared that the South would be Democratic this year solidly, for the reason that the prevailing issue there was the protection of the Southern homes against Force bill legislation and negro domination, and that this issue would dominate all others. On the money question ex-Gov. Flower said:

Our chief topic of discussion to-night is the subject of sound money and its relation to the political campaign into which the country is now entering. The time and occasion for such a discussion are opportune. The country has not yet recovered from the effects of the panic of 1893—which was caused by unsound finance, and the principal reason why business prosperity is not restored, lies in the general fear in financial circles not only in this country but in Europe, lest the soundness of our currency be successfully attacked by ill-advised legislation, and the existing gold standard be replaced by a silver standard.

This fear among financial men is increased by the fact that the leading Republican candidate for the Presidency is facing both ways on the money question and is ardently supported by a large number of delegates elected to the National Republican Convention on the expectation that he will not veto a bill for the free coinage of silver, if such a measure should be sent to him as President by the next Congress.

Under these circumstances it behooves the Democrats of New-York to take advantage of the opportunity which the situation presents to them, and to speak with no uncertain sound upon this important subject. The money question is an intricate one, and is not understood by a large number of the public men who discuss it, to say nothing of the main body of the people—but I mistake the sentiment of the country if there is not firmly imbedded in the minds of the American people the conviction that any dollar issued by the Government must be as good as every other dollar, and that no money except the best money of the world will satisfy their wants. This conviction will surely defeat any party or any candidate whose record and attitude are not unmistakably sound upon this great subject.

Let it be known to the financial world that the United States will not disturb the existing gold standard of value until bimetallism can be safely established by the concurrent action of the principal nations of the world, and European capital will pour into America for investment, reviving business confidence and awaking to new life our numerous industries. To render such a service to the country is the opportunity of the Democratic Party, and such opportunity should not be ignored through lack of interest, or at least through party dissension.

Ex-Gov. Flower also pointed out at some length that the local issue that would affect the Greater New-York territory in the coming election would be the question of local self-government by the greater municipality. He said:

We have got our Greater New-York, but we have not gotten its charter. Unless that charter is a good one the majority of us will regret the extension of our municipal limits. Too much attention cannot be given to this matter, nor can it be given too soon. Upon the local elections next November hang the destinies of the Greater New-York. It is true that Gov. Morton will appoint a commission to draft a charter for the greater city, but that commission will only be an advisory body and its work, to be effective, must receive the favorable consideration of the State Senate and Assembly and the approval of the next Governor. It is fortunate for the people whose interests are affected that a new Assembly and a new Governor are to be chosen before any proposed charter can become a law.

The overshadowing local issue therefore in New-York, Brooklyn, and the other territory embraced in the Greater New-York is the kind of government which is to be established for this new municipality.

We all know what kind of a government is likely to be established if the present Legislature and Governor are to be continued in power. If the Republican leaders had had their way we might have found ourselves already furnished with a Greater New-York charter which, if popular rumor is correct, would have taken away a large share of our political privileges and left us at the mercy of appointees of the Republican machine at Albany. Fortunately there is still a fighting chance for our liberties, and the contest before us is one for local self-government.

Mr. Stanchfield got a hearty reception when he arose to deliver his speech, which was a caustic attack on the Republican majority in the last Legislature. He attacked the Raines bill, and particularly assailed the method by which it was passed. He said that the Legislature of 1896 has no parallel in the political history of the State. The Assembly Chamber had been converted into a jail to secure the passage of the Raines bill. Measures that were not political in their nature at all had been made party measures through the instrumentality of the caucus.

Mr. Stanchfield said: "There are four measures that stand out with startling distinctness to mar the record of the Legislature of 1896. The Raines liquor law, the Greater New-York measures, the Compromise School act, and the Albany Police bill."

His speech was taken up mainly with a consideration of these measures. He said that the Democrats in the Assembly were not opposed to the Greater New-York, but were opposed to creating it without a charter. Mr. Stanchfield, in the course of his speech, paid his respects to the domination of the Legislature by ex-Senator Platt.

George M. Beebe, speaking on National questions, said: "While I realize and rejoice that there are still many who continue to contend zealously for the maintenance of the National honor, faith, and integrity, I sometimes am led to doubt whether they will be sustained in our coming National Convention in their efforts to defeat the attempts which are being made to hurl our country and our party into the deep disgrace into which the Anarchists and Populists, who appear to have captured some of our State Conventions, seem determined to plunge us. Recent indications are far more hopeful. Indeed, we now have great reason to expect that wisdom will characterize our party's counsel at Chicago, that honesty will triumph over dishonesty, and patriotism over demagogism."

Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut said: "There is no man in the country," he said, "but is so intensely interested in the business prosperity, integrity, and honor of his country that he is anxiously expectant as to the coming candidates of both parties. The prosperity of the country for four years to come will hinge on the platforms of the two great parties. In less than two days after the party has declared its platform for sound money, England will cable over here, and so will Europe in general, to buy up American securities. It matters little which party wins at the election if both parties nominate honest men and declare for good gold currency as this State has done. But if the silent man of Ohio should be nominated it would be different.

"Do you think if Gov. Morton were elected there would be any question of his platform? If you should nominate ex-Gov. Flower, would there be any question of his platform? No. No."

Ex-Gov. Waller said paper money should be done away with. It mattered not whether money were gold or silver if it were redeemed in gold.

New Schedule to Greenwood Lake.

The New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway's new train schedule, taking effect Friday, May 29, at 12 o'clock noon, is especially suited to fishermen and other Summer sojourners at Greenwood Lake. Fast express trains in each direction. The black bass season opens on Decoration Day, and the sport at the lake promises to be unusually fine. Inquire at Erie Offices, 401 Broadway, 957 Broadway, Chambers Street and West Twenty-third Street ferries.—Adv.

MURDERED THE WRONG MAN.

Informer Only Wounded, but His Employer Was Killed.

Glovachiro Cochiro, a barber of 260 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, was accused of having testified against a countryman in a murder trial in Boston. His employer, Salvato Siereto, heard of the charge and said he would not keep such a man in his shop. The charge was denied by the man. His boss said he would either prove him innocent or guilty, and told him to accompany him to Joseph Gatanzano's saloon, at 92 Union Street.

The barber and his assistant reached the saloon about 9:30 o'clock last night, and found four men playing cards in a rear room. They had been expecting the two barbers, and as soon as they entered one of the men arose and said:

"Who is the informer?"

What happened then is not definitely known, save that the men began to shoot at each other, and the place was wrecked. The shooting was heard by several policemen, who ran into the saloon and arrested a half dozen men. The men who did the shooting escaped.

When the police were able to investigate the matter, they found that one man was dead and another severely wounded. The dead man was Salvato Siereto, and the wounded man was his assistant, Cochiro, who was shot in the leg.

The police found Siereto lying on the floor with a revolver at his feet. On the table were four other revolvers. A stiletto was found on the street in front of the saloon.

The police believe that there were two men from Boston, who had come to Brooklyn with the purpose of killing Cochiro, and, after they had done their work, as they supposed, disappeared. One of these men is Presti Janio, and he is said to be the man who did the shooting.

The men arrested were taken to the Hamilton Avenue Station and locked up. They refused to give any particulars as to the shooting.

The dead man had a wife and two children, who live at 260 Hamilton Avenue. When they heard of the shooting, the woman threatened to have revenge, and she said she would find her husband's murderer. The police hope, with her assistance, to find him.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Majority Report on Reciprocity of the Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, May 28.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House have submitted the report they have agreed on in respect to reciprocity.

Naturally, the report is thoroughly partisan. It is urged that, under the operation of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, the foreign trade of the United States grew, and that ever since the reciprocity policy was abandoned there has been a shrinking in the volume of exports to countries with which we had been building up a profitable business.

The report evidently has been prepared for use in the McKinley campaign, and no doubt it will be printed for distribution throughout the country.

The minority report is not ready, but it will be completed within a few days.

All there is of reciprocity in this Congress is the possible political gain to be secured by proving, if possible, that the McKinley bill provided a market, instead of the unusual needs, of the people who bought more largely of us while that bill was in operation than they have since bought.

McKINLEY SURE TO GET IT.

Ex-Gov. Foraker Says There Can Be No Doubt of the Result at St. Louis.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker of Ohio was in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night telling his acquaintances that Major McKinley was sure to be nominated at the St. Louis Convention. The ex-Governor was not the original McKinley man. Until the alleged "popular uprising" in favor of the apostle of high protection he was credited with a feeling for McKinley about as warm and cordial as that which Warner Miller has recently evinced for Mr. Platt.

There were wild stories flying of a stampede in the National Convention, which might result in the nomination of Mr. Foraker. The faction of Ohio politics which has in recent years flocked under the Foraker banner is said to have about twenty representatives among the Ohio delegates to St. Louis, and while they are going to vote for McKinley, they would prefer to vote for their own leader.

"I do not think there is any doubt about McKinley's nomination," ex-Gov. Foraker said. "He seems to have it now, according to the figures of those who are managing his campaign."

"What will the platform say on the currency question?"

"I think it will be against the free coinage of silver, and reasonably specific in its declaration in favor of the gold standard."

What Fassett Says He Thinks.

Washington, May 28.—J. Sloat Fassett is at the Arlington. He says that he is here on purely personal business, but will have friendly talks with Republican leaders with whom he is acquainted. He says that he believes the Republican National Convention will adopt a plank on the money question which will be for sound money, without quibbling or equivocation—" in substance, if not in words, like the New-York platform."

HURT BY A FALLING WALL.

Two Men Injured in an Accident on a Brooklyn Building.

A part of the wall of the building being erected for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at 105 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, fell yesterday morning and two men who were at work on the building were injured.

A call was sent out for an ambulance, and the rumor that several men had been killed gained ground.

Michael Sheehan of 164 West Broadway, this city, and Peter Shay of 20 Park Place, were buried under the falling bricks and went home after their slight bruises had been dressed by the surgeon.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Hoffman—Gen. Charles Neilson.

—Plaza—George Westinghouse of Pittsburg.

—Gilsey—Col. Charles H. Jones of St Louis.

—Murray Hill—Senator F. W. Higgins and Isaac Lewis Peet.

—Windsor—J. F. Soper, Hawaiian Vice Consul at San Francisco.

—Albemarle—Justice Horace Gray, United States Supreme Court.

—Holland—Edwin Dunn, United States Minister to Japan, and Theodore M. Davis of Newport.

—Everett—Capt. Henry F. Picking, United States Navy, Perry S. Heath and Col. Townshend of London.

—Waldorf—Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, Capt. J. S. H. Balfour of England, John B. Garrett of Philadelphia, and John Chamberlain of Washington.

—Fifth Avenue—Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker and D. K. Watson, ex-Attorney General of Ohio; S. D. Warfield, Postmaster of Baltimore, and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock, N. Y.

Fire in a Wall Street Building.

The building at 107 Wall Street was damaged to the extent of $500 just before 8 o'clock last night by a fire which started on the fourth floor, which is unoccupied. The stock of B. Howell, Son & Co. and Hard & Rand, who occupy lower floors in the building, was slightly damaged by water.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1 A. M.—$35 East Thirty-fourth Street; John Hazlo; grocery; damage, $200.

—5:10 A. M.—119 Worth Street; Donato Petraglia; ragshop; damage, $50.

—8:20 A. M.—45 Delancey Street; Jacob Goldberg; no damage.

—8:30 A. M.—217 East Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Cole; damage, $3,000.

—11:15 A. M.—178 West Eighty-first Street; Andrew Daly; damage, $500.

—4:56 P. M.—Pelham Road; William Henry; stable; damage, $100.

—6 P. M.—Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street; Grand Central Palace; damage slight.

—7:45 P. M.—109 Wall Street; B. H. Howell, Sons & Co. and Hard & Rand; damage, $500.

—8:50 P. M.—165 East Ninety-first Street, Charles Walfstein; damage, $500.

—9:30 P. M.—8 Broadway, unfinished office building; damage trifling.

—9:40 P. M.—24 Charlton Street, Adolph Odl, dwelling; damage, $800.

THE COLD-WATER TICKET

NATIONAL PROHIBITIONISTS NAME THEIR CANDIDATES.

Narrow-Gauge Men Capture the Convention and the Silverites, Populists, and Woman Suffragists Bolt—The Seceders Hold a Convention of Their Own, Organize a New Party, and Put Up a Presidential Ticket.

For President—Joshua Levering of Baltimore.
For Vice President—Hale Johnson of Illinois.

Pittsburg, Penn., May 28.—After fighting like cats and dogs all day and part of the night, the Prohibitionists have split into two irreconcilable factions. The narrow-gauge "brethren and sisteren" captured the National Convention, made the platform—a pure cold-water affair, with nothing in it but prohibition—and nominated as the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency Joshua Levering of Baltimore.

Beaten at every point, the broad-guage delegates quit the convention. Soon after the nomination for President was made, up got the free-silverites, the woman suffragists, and the Populists, numbering about 200, marched out of the hall, every man and women of them full of wrath and stepping at least a foot high at every stride.

The "remains" of the convention turned a little pale at the thought that this bolt probably would tend to the defeat of Mr. Levering at the polls, but the narrow-gauge delegates knew they were right, and really they would rather be right than thave their cold-water friend elected President. When they had recovered from the shock they went on and completed their ticket, nominating Hale Johnson of Illinois for the Vice Presidency.

They will run their candidates as straight Prohibitionists. The convention was near making some other declarations besides that in favor of prohibiting the manufacture, exportation, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages. The Platform Committee reported a platform of fifteen paragraphs proposing that the convention should declare for non-sectarian schools, election of President by popular vote, and several other things.

Ex-Gov. St. John made a minority report, calling for a declaration for free coinage, Government control of railroads and telegraphs, an income tax, and the initiation and referendum. The convention voted against him, 402 to 310. St. John later moved a reconsideration, and it was while the discussion on this motion was in progress that an Illinois man moved as a substitute for the platform reported from the committee the single declaration in favor of prohibition, and the convention said yes.

The broad-gaugers were surprised and disgusted, and as soon as the convention had adjourned for dinner held a caucus. There were 300 of them present. Various bolting propositions were made, but no action was taken. It was thought best to wait and see what the narrow-gaugers would do next.

Levering's nomination was the thing. It was more than the silverites and Populists and woman suffragists could stand. They were for the nomination of ex-Gov. Hughes of Arizona, but they saw quickly that he had no chance for winning, and withdrew him. Levering then was nominated by acclamation. He made a little speech, and then the National Committee began taking up a collection, announcing at the outset several five-hundred-dollar subscriptions from New-York. The collection was in progress when the bolt came.

There was confusion for a time, in the midst of which a Colorado delegate climbed upon the back of his chair and, wildly gesticulating, declared that the substitute platform adopted insulted the decent men and the respectable women of the convention, and had driven the "venerable chieftain," St. John, out of the ranks.

But the confusion was short-lived. The convention went on with its work, nominating the Vice President and passing a "declaratory declaration," just to please Mrs. Boote of New-York, that woman suffrage was a good thing.

It is understood the bolters will affiliate with the National Reformers, who are holding their National Convention open in this city waiting for somebody to come in and fill up the empty benches.

The bolting delegates held a meeting and organized "the National Party," with "home rule" their motto.

A platform was adopted embodying the minority report which was submitted by the Prohibition broad-gauge faction but rejected by the convention.

CHAIRMAN GIDEON'S BUDGET.

League Suspensions, Transfers, and Sanctions for Race Meets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen:

TRANSFERRED TO PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

Clarence S. Woodward, Nashville, Tenn., own request; E. Jackson, Omaha, Neb., Clause A; L. Malone, Omaha, Neb., Clause A; W. Jackson, Omaha, Neb., Clause A; C. R. Hall, Omaha, Neb., Clause B; Charles H. Werick, Buffalo, N. Y., own request; Harry C. Clark, Denver, Col., own request; Frank N. Shaw, Joliet, Ill., own request; James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., own request; Samuel C. Cox, Chicago, Ill., own request; Joseph Barry, Demopolis, Ala., Clause B; Claude Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., Clause E; C. T. French, Memphis, Tenn., Clause E; E. S. Wells, San Francisco, Cal., Clause A; Newton Ackerman, Petaluma, Cal., Clause A; Fred Hicks, Bay City, Mich., own request; Walter C. Schrader, Milwaukee, Wis., own request; W. J. Helfart, Utica, N. Y., own request.

SUSPENDED.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended for sixty days from May 20 from all track racing:

Frank H. Hertzler, Wilbur Horn, Parks, '98; Clippinger, '99; Dickinson College; Carlisle, Penn.; H. T. L. Fallon, Stephen H. Quigley, Jerome F. Blome, and Irving Spear, City College, Baltimore, Md.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended from all track racing for thirty days from May 21:

Edward Gerdes, J. R. Coppin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For competing in unsanctioned races the following are suspended for thirty days from May 22:

J. Eggers and E. S. Rosenthal, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

June 6—Riverside Wheelmen, Westerly, R. I.

June 6—Young Men's Christian Association, Bridgeport, Vt.

June 20—Young Men's Christian Association, Lowell, Mass.

May 30—James C. Winkle, Lee, Mass.

July 4—James Halliday, Taunton, Mass.

June 13—F. H. Berry, Rockland, Me.

July 4—Meriden Cycle Club, Meriden, Conn.

Aug. 27 and 28—Vermont Wheel Club, Brattleborough, Vt.

July 4—Cycle Supply Company, Waco, Texas.

July 4—Rovers' Wheel and Athletic Club, Pueblo, Col.

Sept. 7—Rovers' Wheel and Athletic Club, Pueblo, Col.

June 19 and 20—Denver Wheel Club, Denver, Col.

May 30—Grand Junction League Club, Grand Junction, Col.

May 30—Oshkosh High School, Oshkosh, Wis.

May 30—Santa Rosa Cycle Park Association, Santa Rosa, Cal.

July 4—Riverside Wheelmen, Riverside, Cal.

Sept. 9—Santa Rosa Cycle Park Association, Santa Rosa, Cal.

July 4—Mount Clemens Cycle Club, Mount Clemens, Mich.

June 12 and 13—Clayton, Lambert & Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.

May 30—Young Men's Christian Association Cycle Club, Bay City, Mich.

May 30 and June 6, 13, 20, and 29—Des Moines League of American Wheelmen, Des Moines, Iowa.

May 30—Hawkeye Cycle Ex. Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

June 3—Wayne Cycle Club, Wayne, Iowa.

May 29—Young Men's Athletic Association, Big Rapids, Mich.

June 4—Knights of the Maccabees, Battle Creek, Mich.

June 16—Protestant Episcopal Hospital Mission, Neshaminy Falls, Penn.

July 4—William L. Bear, Manheim, Penn.

May 30—Red Bank Wheelmen, Red-Bank-on-the-Shrewsbury, N. J.

May 29—Interacademic Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

June 2—Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, at Trenton, N. J.

June 22—Camden Turn Verein, Camden, N. J.

June 5—Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, Penn.

July 3—St. Louis Bicycle Club, St. Louis, Mich.

May 30—Inter-Ocean Wheel Club, Sioux City, Iowa.

May 30—George A. Beelby, Grand Rapids, Mich.

May 30—Freeport Cycle Club, Freeport, Ill.

May 30—Capital City Cycling Club, Lincoln, Neb.

To New-Orleans riders: Notice is hereby given that the Fair Grounds track at New-Orleans, La., is barred from sanction privileges.

Suspension placed upon Samuel T. Goldberg, Kalamazoo, Mich., has been reduced to expire June 1.

EXCELSIOR CLUB'S RACES.

A Big Entry List for the Contests at Clifton.

The Excelsior Boat Club's wheeling meet at Clifton Race Track to-morrow promises to be a good one. Six events are to be contested, and the total number of entries received is 291. The number in each event are: One-mile novice race, 64; one-mile open race, 33; one-quarter-mile open race, 33; one-mile tandem handicap, 17; three-mile handicap, 63; three-quarter-mile handicap, 77; one-mile Passaic County championship, 77; one-mile Passaic County championship, 77.

It will take several heats to decide each event except the championship race, and those who go to Clifton will see all the races they want to in one afternoon, as most of the interesting contests will be the tandem race. There are seventeen entries. This is the largest entry made in a tandem race in this section.

As usual in race meets around New-York, the Riverside Wheelmen will be strongly represented. Among th. members of the club who will race are C. S. Henshaw, G. B. Underhill, T. J. Bean, W. E. Mosher, F. F. Goodman, C. K. Granger, G. Hale, A. Junckind, J. W. Judge, F. Nagle, and O. S. Brant. Other well-known riders who have entered are G. E. Ruppert, L. G. Hoppe, T. Hughes, J. D. Earl, G. Reith, S. Brock, E. C. Johnson, M. A. Shannon, and W. H. Owen.

Where Liberty Men Will Race.

Probably few clubs will be represented in the events to be decided to-morrow by as large a number as the Liberty Wheelmen. No less than seventeen of the racing men of that club are entered in the various events which will take place in the metropolitan district, and its century riders who will take part in the Pequod run on that day will be President Daniel M. Adee, who is the chief pacemaker of the run, and F. Adee Hulst, assistant pacemaker. Four members who are entered to ride in the Irvington-Millburn race, Clemens Weiss, acting Chairman of the Race Committee, has secured a room near the starting point, and will have it ready for the riders. Those men entered for the meet at Patchogue are the following: William B. Littlefield, E. Albert Meyer, H. J. Valentine, H. S. Palmer, and Duncan Graham. In the races at Clifton Park the following will compete: Harry G. Hoppe and Charles A. Hoppe. The Irvington-Millburn entries are Julius Bindrim, jr., A. Waldo Lewis, Albert Sanders, Irving Schwartz, James C. Bennet, A. E. Hernandez, Albert Stutzman, G. Bennet Smith, Frank D. White, and Herbert T. England.

Cycling in Australia.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 28.—The following Australian advices have been received here: Unusual activity is reported in cycling circles, and large attendances are reported at the Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney meetings. At Bendigo the Easter cycling meeting was a success, and the presence of such cracks as Harris, Lewis, Porta, and Walker lent an interest to the racing. Harris, the ex-champion of England, capturing many events.

At Adelaide the cycling carnival was a pronounced success, Harris, Martin of New-York, Porta, and Fitzgerald being among the entries. Porta, the Italian champion, captured the one-mile international event, scratch, in 2:31. The five-mile scratch was an easy win for Harris, Porta being second. Martin, the American entry, was unable to start in this event owing to a fall in a previous race, his knee being seriously injured. Martin, however, figured in one accident, captured the half-mile event in 1:03 1-5.

Manhasset Cyclers' Schedule.

The Manhasset Cyclers have adopted the following schedule of club runs for the balance of May and June: Saturday, May 30, Morristown, N. J.; Sunday, May 31, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Sunday, June 7, Roslyn, L. I.; Sunday, June 14, Hudson County Boulevard and Staten Island; Sunday, June 21, Amityville, L. I.; Saturday, June 27, cycle parade, Coney Island; Sunday, June 28, Asbury Park. On Saturday and Sunday, May 30 and 31, cyclers will leave clubhouse at 8 A. M. sharp. There will be short runs from the clubhouse every Thursday, at 8 P. M., and every Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

Elmhurst Wheelmen's Outing.

Capt. James Bennett of the Elmhurst Wheelmen will represent that club in the Irvington-Millburn road race to-morrow. He has been in constant training for this event for the last two months, and in hopes of scoring a place. About ten members of this club will make a two-day trip to Patchogue to-morrow and Sunday, and will return with four or five of the club's scorchers, who go out Sunday morning.

The Pequods' Century Runs.

The Pequod Club of Brooklyn has arranged a schedule of century runs for to-morrow and Sunday. There are to be a half century either way, each day, a century, Brooklyn to Patchoque and return, and a double century, Brooklyn to Sag Harbor and return, to-morrow. There will be a ladies' half century, starting from Dunton at 7:30, and riding leisurely to Patchogue. It is expected that there will be a big number of riders in each of these events.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—One of the amendments to the constitution of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, to be offered at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Officers at Utica on June 15, will be the following, proposed by G. E. Stackhouse of Brooklyn: The Secretary-Treasurer shall hold office during the pleasure of the State Board of Officers. The office of Secretary-Treasurer may be declared vacant by resolution of said board duly adopted at any meeting regularly called, and after thirty days' notice of such proposed action shall have been given by mail to the members of the Board of Officers."

—The Century Wheelmen of New-York intend visiting Philadelphia to-morrow and Sunday as the guests of the Keystone Wheelmen of that city. Special cars have been engaged to accommodate the party, which will be attached to the 9 o'clock train on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, Saturday morning, returning Sunday afternoon at 3:55 o'clock, reaching New-York at 6:30 P. M. A number of the members whose business prevents them starting with the main body will leave Saturday night and join the others at the Bingham House, Philadelphia.

—The Central Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have two outings to-morrow. One party will ride to Tottenville, leaving the club quarters, 502 Fulton Street, at 8:15 A. M. A game of baseball will be played there, after a dinner, which will be prepared especially for the wheelmen. The other party will take in the Irvington-Millburn handicap, and afterward ride to the Crescent Wheelmen's meet at Plainfield. Capt. Gray will have charge of this party, which will leave on the 8:20 train over the Central Railroad.

—The Nassau Wheelmen will hold a century run to Philadelphia to-morrow. The start will be from the clubhouse, 129 Division Avenue, at 5 A. M. They will take the train to Newark and then ride by the regular route by way of New-Brunswick, Trenton, and Bristol. Capt. "Bob" Sneider will be in command and thirty members will be in line. If the roads are in good condition they will ride home on Sunday.

—The associated cycling clubs of New-Jersey held a meeting in Newark on Monday night and decided to take charge of the annual State meet of the New-Jersey division of the League of American Wheelmen, which will probably be held at Clifton in August. The races will include tandem, triplet, and team contests. The annual century run of the associated cycling clubs will be held June 20.

—Plainfield will be the destination of many of the riders in the metropolitan district to-morrow afternoon. The Irvington-Millburn road race will attract many in the morning, while the big meet of the Crescent Wheelmen will be the drawing card for the afternoon. The Crescents' track is in excellent condition, while a remarkably large entry list promises many exciting contests.

—The members of the Vim Bicycle Club of Newark will meet at the Broad Street Station to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to escort the South Brooklyn Wheelmen to the Irvington-Millburn races. In the afternoon they will go to the Clifton races.

—President Andrew Daly, John P. Stone, Joseph Bigalke, Joseph Cole, William Quirk, and Thomas Norton of the Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City will to-day start on a three days' ride through Monmouth County.

—The Catholic Club Cyclers of Jersey City have arranged a schedule of June runs as follows: June 7, to Allendale; June 14, to Rockaway Beach; June 21, to Yonkers, and June 28, to New-Brunswick.

—Police Justice Nostrand of the West Brighton (Coney Island) Court has announced that he will inflict the maximum fine of $10 upon all bicyclists found guilty of scorching in his territory.

—The Decoration Day run of the Washington Heights Wheelmen will be to Bayonne City, N. J., where they will attend the games of the N. Jersey Athletic Club.

—A. B. Simons, at Deming, New-Mexico, on Tuesday lowered the world's unpaced third-of-a-mile bicycle record to 0:35 3-5, and made the quarter in 0:23 1-5.

—The daily edition of The American Wheelman has scored a hit, and Editor Hines is being congratulated on all sides.

A BIG ENTRY LIST.

Many Athletes to Compete at the New-Jersey A. C. Carnival.

E. C. Carter, the official handicapper of the Amateur Athletic Union, has finished his work on the entries for the New-Jersey Athletic Club carnival of sports.

In the half-mile special race Champion Charles J. Kilpatrick, the world's record holder, is on scratch; Hollander is placed on the 15-yard mark, and Lyons, Manvel, Hjertberg, and Burke will be given the 20-yards. This is the race in which Kilpatrick expects to establish a new world's record to supplant his 1:53 3-5, made last year.

Sam Leibgold, the American champion one and three-mile walker, is on scratch in the one-mile walk, with a limit of 60 yards. Thomas P. Conneff, the holder of the world's one-mile record, is on scratch in the one-mile run. E. Hjertberg, the ex-champion, has been given 40 yards, and Charles H. Bean, the three-mile champion of America, has been given 70 yards. All the others entered have been given the limit, 100 yards.

In the all-around weight-throwing contest, Champion James S. Mitchel will not have everything his own way. Charles Chadwick, one of Yale's best all-around weight throwers, has entered the contest against Mitchel, and so has David Edwards, the Princeton College crack. Both the collegians expect to give Mitchel a hard fight. B. C. Davis, of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and J. Herty of the New West Side Athletic Club, will also compete.

During the afternoon Norman T. Leslie, the intercollegiate champion, and the only man that has defeated "Mike" Sweeney of late, will give an exhibition of high jumping.

Arrangements have been made with H. D. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, to run special trains on the day of the games, and those who wish to visit the grounds can do so by taking any of the following trains direct to the club station: 9:15, 10, 10:45, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:10, 1:20, (special), 2:00, 2:30, and 3 P. M. The sale of reserved seats has been something phenomenal, and those desiring to secure them in advance can do so by applying to James D. Boyd, 77 Broad Street, New-York City.

The list of entries is a long one and contains the names of many new promising athletes, as well as those who have been tried in many contests.

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What do you need to complete your outfit? We have a special cut price Sunday Sale on this week.

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Bells	.12	Toe Clips	.25
Bells	.50	Bicycle Brushes....	.05
Oil Cans.....	.07	Tool Bags.....	.27
Luggage Carriers...	.44	Repair Kits.....	.09
Luggage Carriers...	.95	Cyclometers	1.00

Special prices on Saddles, 35 cents to $5.00. Bicycle Leggings—Canvas, Tan or Black, per pair, $1.00; Leather, Tan or Black, per pair, $2.50; Tan Canvas Bloomers, per pair, $3.25.

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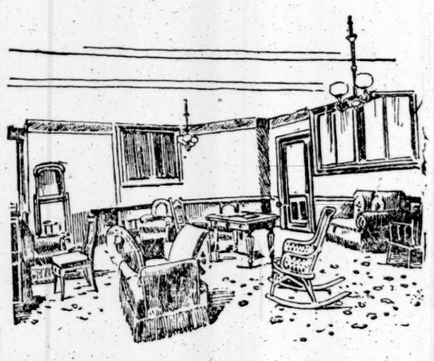

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Batoun, (letters must be directed "per Batoun.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Aller*;") at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 12 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 6 PM for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM for La Plata via Montrez, per steamship Merida; at 1 PM supplementary at 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM. 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June §23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 22, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Pulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St., Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Foughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Daily, (except Sundays.) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N.R., 3:30 P.M. (Saturdays, 2 P. M.) FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
EAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.
Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM
Lahn, Sat., June 6, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., June 27, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM | Werra, June 27, 10 AM
Ems, June 6, 10 AM | Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM | Ems, July 18, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, June 4, 7 AM | A. Victoria, June 18, 7 AM
Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Je 25, 11 AM
I. Cab., $95 and upward; II Cab., $50 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train: CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....June 3 | PARIS.....June 13
BERLIN.....June 6 | NEW-YORK....June 17
ST. PAUL.....June 10 | ST. LOUIS.....June 24

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday
Western'd, June 3 Noon | Southwark, Je. 10, 9:30 AM
Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10 AM | No'rdland, June 17 Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, From New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. Round-the-World Parties, Sept. 14th, Oct. 8th, 17th. Japan and China Party, Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....May 30, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
1 Broadway, New-York.
General Agents.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 11, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 22; Aug. 24; Nov. 9
EMPRESS OF CHINA....July 13; Sept. 14; Dec. 7
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Aug. 3; Oct. 12; Jan. 4
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, June 30. WARRIMOO, July 30.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Columbian Line.
Operating
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, June 1, M. FINANCE, June 10, noon
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, May 29
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, June 2
COMANCHE.....Friday, June 5
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Egger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. F. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Plant System, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. Plant System, 261 B'way F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

ON DECORATION DAY RIDE A
STERLING, $100.00
"Built like a watch."
GALES, . . $75.00
"Swift as the Wind."
Gales, model, '95, . $55.00
WEAR A
Bicycle Suit, (reduced to).....$3.80
Sweater, best, slightly soiled.. 1.35
Hose & Belts, way down prices.
Sundries at current low prices.
Aluminium Lamps, 3 oz., with 1 doz. tapers.....$1.80
Wright & Ditson's Pim Rackets, the finest in the world..... 8.00
Taylor Rackets, reduced to.... 4.00
Surprise Rackets, reduced to.... 1.50
Golf Clubs..... 1.50
FISHING TACKLE.
Hooks to gut 4-ply, per doz.... .25
Trout and Bass Flies, per doz.... .50
Split Bamboo Rods..... 1.00
200 yards Nickel Multiply Reel.. 2.00
300-ft. Linen Bass Lines..... .50
Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 BROADWAY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

In consequence of the death of the late Dr. Thomas of Philadelphia, the management of the shore excursions, sightseeing, and general traveling arrangements for the
CRUISE OF THE "OHIO"
From New-York, June 27th, has been entrusted to us by the International Navigation Company. This cruise presents a most charming opportunity for co-operative cruising
FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
In addition to a transatlantic voyage, the charming fjords of Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun, Sweden, Finland, etc., will be visited. Russia will also be seen, and five days will be spent amid the glories of Moscow. The cruise will occupy fifty-three days. Programmes, staterooms, and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York, or any agent of the International Navigation Company.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., May 30, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lecardeur..Sat., June 6, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Cruise to the Land of the Midnight Sun.
NORWAY AND THE NORTH CAPE.
By the magnificent steamer GENERAL CHANZY of the Compagnie Transatlantique; from Havre June 8th and July 5th, stopping at Dover, England, for passengers, and returning by way of Bergen and Leith, Scotland, to Havre, France.
Round trip, itinerary from New-York, has been arranged. For full particulars, including price of passage, &c., &c., apply to
A. FORGET, General Agent,
General Office, No. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, May 30, 10 AM | Umbria, June 27, 9 AM
Lucania, June 6, noon | Lucania, July 4, 9 AM
Etruria, June 13, 9 AM | Etruria, July 11, 2 PM
Campania, June 20, noon | Campania, July 18, 10 AM
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Ethiopia.....May 30 | Furnessia.....June 20
Circassia.....June 13 | Anchoria.....June 27
Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, June 3, Noon | Majestic, July 1, Noon
Germanic, June 10, Noon | Germanic, July 8, Noon
Teutonic, June 17, Noon | Teutonic, July 15, Noon
Britannic, June 24, Noon | Britannic, July 22, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, foot Bowling Green.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, May 30, 9 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, June 6, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. For handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday. (Passengers and Freight.) Pier 26 N. R. Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG,

EXCURSIONS.

"FIRST of the SEASON."

EXCURSION
Decoration Day,
SATURDAY, May 30th.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,
and Switch-Back.

SPECIAL TRAIN, with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M.; Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.

EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.

Tickets for Swith-Back can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

JULY 4TH. JULY 4TH.

S. S. CITY OF ROME,

Summer in Europe.

35 Days,	$250.00
All at	and
Included.	$270.00

Excursion Rates.

Supplementary Tour to Germany and Switzerland $70.00 and $75.00.

Supplementary Tour to Italy $100.00 and $110.00.

Apply for excellent berths to

H. GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New-York.

The Lehigh Valley R. R.

EXCURSION TO

NIAGARA FALLS.

DECORATION DAY.
SATURDAY, May 30th.

TICKETS GOOD GOING MAY 29TH AND TO RETURN WITHIN THREE DAYS. PULLMAN CARS.

ROUND $8.00 TRIP.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., 8:20 A. M., 9:00 and 9:00 P. M., and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL MEMORIAL DAY OUTING.

LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO THE,
Rugged Pennsylvania Mountains.
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,
and the
BREEZY SWITCHBACK R. R.
Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
SATURDAY, MAY 30.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M., returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

ERIE RAILROAD.
DECORATION DAY,
SHOHOLA GLEN,

in the Shawangunk Mountains, one hundred miles from New-York, a beautiful ride through the Ramapo and Delaware Valleys.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

Express train leaves West 23d St., 8:53; Chambers St., 9:00, and Jersey City, 9:15 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:30 and 6:10 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., and Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Glens 6 P. M.

DECORATION DAY
AT
NIAGARA.

Special Trip by Erie Railway, Friday night to Monday morning.

INCLUDING HOTEL TRANSFERS, &c., $14.50.

RAILROAD TICKETS ONLY $8.00.

Wherever you are going for your vacation, we can supply you with the tickets at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT,
NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE

BY DAY LINE STEAMER NEW-YORK, From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " West 22d St., 9:00 "

Return by steamer ALBANY, due in New-York 5:30, and Brooklyn 6:20 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
8:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.

WILL OPEN ON MAY 30.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.

THE HALCYON,

(formerly Halcyon Hall,)
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Now open.

Easily accessible. Unique in design, liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Easily reached from Grand Central Depot in about 2 hours. Moderate rates. For descriptive pamphlet address H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor, Millbrook, N. Y.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200.
One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq.
CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA

Normandie, near Sea Bright, N. J., under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle; hotel on the American plan; open Saturday, June 20. Rooms can be engaged from Mr. O. D. Potter at hotel Decoration Day. Take 10:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. boat, foot of Rector St.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery, and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands, Jeff. Co., New-York.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R., eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.

OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

THE PAXINOSA INN,

Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

WILDWOOD, LOCUST AV., NEW-ROCHELLE, now open.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning June 1st.

Summer Homes

IN VERMONT, AND ON THE SHORES OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

A new illustrated book, describing this unequaled Summer-resort section, offering the BEST TABLE BOARD, hospitable people, outdoor pleasures, fishing, boating, or perfect rest. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. Prices from $5 per week upward.

Mailed free, on receipt of five cents postage, on application to

A. W. ECCLESTONE,
S. P. A., 353 Broadway, New-York,
or S. W. CUMMINGS,
G. P. A., St. Albans, Vt.

CRANSTON'S-ON-HUDSON,

West Point, open May 9th. Special rates for families. Four furnished cottages. One and a quarter hours from N. Y., via West Shore R. R.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.

36 miles from New-York.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.

26 miles from New-York.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
Season opens June 20th.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
N. Y. office, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.

MANHANSET

House and cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 25. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
On the ocean, 23 miles from New-York.
Cottages open June 1st. Hotel June 25th.
Entire sanitary system in perfect condition.
Long Beach Association, 71 Broadway, or The Sherwood, 5th Av. and 44th St.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Opens Thursday, June 25. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321 Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES open Thursday, June 11th.
HOTEL opens Thursday, June 25th.
New and improved toilet and bath arrangements on every floor of the hotel. Plans can be seen and engagements made at the NEW-YORK OFFICE 52 B'WAY, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

New-Jersey.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT!
"The Paradise of Watering Places."
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Open from June 20 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet, containing terms and information. New-York Office, "Scofield's," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood

OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

SUNSET HALL,

20th season opens June 1st.
SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.
For terms, description, map, and circular, address JOHN ROCKAFELLER & SON, Asbury Park, N. J.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES.

OPEN JUNE 3. 35 miles from New-York, on the L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Laurel House.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Atlantic City.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. —Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day, elegant and modern.
A. GRUBB.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By reliable colored woman, (widow,) to take care of house for Summer; city reference. Hicks, 146 West 53d St.; ring two bells.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist with sewing; no objection to the country for Summer; three years' personal reference. 216 West 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork alone; best city reference. M. B., 142 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid, or waiting or laundry work; best city reference. 208 West 60th St., Donohue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 200 East 75th St., Byrns's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish girl; to go to the country for Summer. Call, Thursday, present employer's, 46 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; good personal reference. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place in the country for a good chambermaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 236 East 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do waiting. Can be seen, at present employer's, 10 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; good city reference. 222 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl in small family; best reference. B., 825 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present employer's, 35 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and waitress; country or city; willing; disengaged June 2. 6 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As first-class chambermaid by respectable girl; do sewing or assist with growing children; good city reference. 711 2d Av., Moley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady leaving town June 1 would like to place neat Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Present employer's, 245 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A family going abroad wishes to place their chambermaid and seamstress, whom they can highly recommend. 130 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad desires situation for her chambermaid and assistant waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 137 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer; three years' personal refcrence. 1,271 1st Av., Rutledge's bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—Lady leaving town wishes to place neat Protestant girl for chamberwork and light sewing or seamstress. Present employer's, 245 West 72d St.; 247 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—Man and wife; wife as first-class French cook; does not speak English; man to take care of horses city or country and be generally useful; willing and obliging; prefers where French is spoken. Rocher, 142 West 25th St., basement.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; takes full charge of kitchen; dinner parties, receptions, &c.; economical; in private family; kitchenmaid required; first-class city reference; lady seen. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook, with best city personal reference; present employer can be seen; disengaged in a few days; wages, $25 to $30. Ellen, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, who understands cooking thoroughly; no objections to going to country. 29 East 88th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. L. C., Box 859 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; understands both French and English cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; A1 reference. P. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a reliable and competent woman; is thorough in all her duties in fine and fancy cooking; city or country; wages, $25 or $30; best city reference. K. B., 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds cooking; best city references. Victorine Vautier, 235 West 26th St., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small private family; city preferred; first-class reference. Call at present employer's, 185 West 79th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in private family; no objection to little washing; best city and country reference; country preferred. Call, two days, 307 East 31st St., first floor

COOK.—A lady desires situation for first-class cook; five years' personal reference. Call at present employer's, Friday and Saturday, 13 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; small private family; best reference; country preferred. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; experienced, trustworthy, respectable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $35. 39 East 9th St., present employer's.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her cook; she will be highly recommended. Call, Thursday or Friday, at 521 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in the country with a small family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 51 West 49th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together as cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—By a woman as cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; no objection to short distance out of town; reference. 210 East 30th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook, whom she will highly recommend; has no objection to coarse washing. 317 West 103d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; good city references. 222 East 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place her cook and laundress; country or city; willing; disengaged June 2. 6 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Competent, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook or laundress; city reference. 1,558 3d Av.; fourth floor.

COOK, &c.—By very neat German to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family to go to country; good baker; reference. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murray's bell.

COOK.—Experienced in all branches; first-class references. Mrs. Seely, care of janitor, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in first-class private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. C. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; understands good family cooking; wages, $30; last employer can be seen. 605 Amsterdam Av.; Burns's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure situation for her cook; country preferred; willing to do coarse washing; no cards. 317 West 103d St.

COOK.—By North Ireland girl, best city references, as cook. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in small private family; references. 229 West 53d St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; city or country; satisfactory reference. 159 West 53d St., one flight.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; city or country; first-class reference. Call, two days, at 843 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city references. Reuch, 1,336 1st Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; at present in employment. 12 West 70th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; no objection to the country; good references. H., 1,531 Broadway.

COOK.—Swedish; first-class baker, desserts, game, marketing; reference. 491 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker; highly recommended; cutting, fitting, draping, trimming; elegant style; disengaged after June 15; like engagement for season; private family; best reference; moderate; country preferred. Address, by letter, Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; a few engagements by the day; cuts by S. T. Taylor's system; fits skirts and waists perfectly and stylishly; satisfaction guaranteed; terms moderate. 423 Union St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Will take dresses at Summer prices; shortest notice; latest styles; by day. 92 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Is a stylish fitter; first-class reference; engagements city or country. M. Deady, 138 East 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German as governess or nursery governess, to take full charge of children; ten years' excellent references. Experience, 854 Broadway.

GOVERNESS or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl, twenty-one years old, of good education; newly arrived; in private family; best reference. 286 7th Av, first floor.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady, diploma in Paris, as governess; French, German; good musician; excellent references. Governess, 331 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thorough housekeeper for hotel or bachelor apartment house; highest references. L. L., 887 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a capable American woman as housekeeper in small hotel or family. 226 West 50th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By an experienced girl as first kitchenmaid or plain cook in private family; city reference; wages, $20. E. M., care of Mrs. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable girl as kitchenmaid; city or country; best city references. 880 10th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; A1 class dressmaker; formerly with Redfern and Mrs. Thurn, 5th Av.; good hairdresser; packer; best French education; highest Paris and city references. Léonie, 253 5th Av

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her duties; hairdresser and dressmaking; packer; best references. Present employer's, 779 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; middle-aged; seamstress and dressmaking; good packer; no objection to city or country; first-class reference. Madeline, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid with lady to travel; speaks French and German. M. L., 152 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; experienced in all her duties; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. A., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl as maid and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address, for two days, M. A. H., 990 6th Av.

MAID.—By a French girl; to lady or grown children; good seamstress; would travel, or in city; present employer can be seen. 162 West 32d St. Caroline.

MAID.—By a refined North German girl as maid for grown children or a lady; best references. 777 10th Av., top floor, back.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other duties; has personal references. 695 3d Av.

MAID.—By a refined North German, as maid; prefers family going abroad. M. F., 422 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress by respectable girl; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good city reference. 711 2d Av., Moley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young woman as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; fully competent; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. K. F., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; personal references. 156 West 28th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; city reference. 781 6th Av., second bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain situation for infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend in the care of young children; a country home preferred. 124 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's or child's nurse; thoroughly competent in bottle feeding and baby foods; can take entire charge from birth; best personal city reference. 143 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By first-class, competent, and trustworthy infant's nurse; willing and obliging; the best of references; personal. Call or address, two days, 334 East 84th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl, speaks French fluently, as nurse for grown children; also willing to go as lady's maid. Present employer's, 55 West 8th St.

NURSE.—By superior, thoroughly competent North German, who speaks good French; best city references. P. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French girl as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork; good references. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

NURSE.—By Scotchwoman as nurse; thoroughly experienced; good reference. H. D. B., 150 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as child's nurse; five years' city reference. 1,531 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an American woman as infant's nurse to take entire charge. 123 West 60th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to find a situation for an excellent seamstress and chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; willing to assist waiting. Apply, after 10 A. M., at 127 East 30th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place a seamstress and chambermaid, or is willing to assist with waiting. Apply at 127 East 30th St. after 10 A. M.

SEAMSTRESS.—A family going abroad wishes to place their seamstress and chambermaid, whom they can recommend very highly. 130 East 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Mrs. De Lancey Nicolls wishes to find a situation for an excellent waitress or chambermaid, thoroughly competent, who leaves on account of going to the seashore. Call, Friday, 29th, Saturday, 30th, between 10 and 12, at 123 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by a young woman; in private family; no objection to country. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 East 49th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for her waitress; would assist with chamberwork; in a small family. 9 Gramercy Park, left, between 19 and 1.

WAITRESS, &c.—By respectable young girl as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 2,070 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; take butler's place; best city reference. M. J., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands her duty in all its branches; English. M. C., 137 East 31st St., corner Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young colored girl as waitress in private family; good reference. 9 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like to place a first-class waitress or parlormaid. Call, Thursday, at 14 East 65th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family going to country; good city reference. 360 West 53d St., care of Scott.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman in private family as first-class waitress. Present employer's, 22 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as first-class waitress; private family; best reference. S., 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family going to the country; good city reference. M. A., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; best city reference. 140 West 62d St.; ring Halpern's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; city or country; best city reference. R. D., Box 863 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a neat, reliable girl in private family; town or country; best reference. A. E., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By young lady; few more private customers at her parlors or out; élite only; opened 9 A. M. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

TO EUROPE.—By a refined young girl to go with lady to Europe for passage; references, Norwegian, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—MAID, &c.—By man and wife; one little girl; man as butler and useful all around; wife as maid or seamstress; has own machine; useful; or both will undertake work of small private family; highest reference from nobility and gentry, Ireland; highly recommended in city. T. Ryan, Reunion Hotel, 16 Greenwich St.

BUTLER—COOK—LAUNDRESS—COACHMAN.—A family breaking up housekeeping wish to procure places for their servants: a French man and wife as butler and cook, a French laundress, and a coachman, with wife and child. D., Box 825 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man as butler in private house; town or country; Englishman; experienced, intelligent sober, and possesses ability; two years' personal reference; disengaged May 20; age, 34, and about 6 feet in height. D., care Reilly, 884 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—Good worker; excellent valet; wife assist with housework; will take care of gentleman's establishment during Summer or longer; excellent recommendations. Stewart, Box 291 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By experienced French couple; well recommended as to ability and good character; fully capable of taking entire charge; family going abroad; good references. A. L., 224 West 36th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a brother and sister as butler and cook in a private family, understand their business thoroughly; unexceptionable personal reference. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend his butler, who has lived in his service three years; sober, trustworthy man. G. P., Box 831 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; with first-class reference. John T., 211 West 86th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; experienced, and takes full charge of dining room; city or country; best city reference. F. M., Box 845 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man in private family; city or country; good valet; would take single-handed place; excellent personal reference. Can be seen at present employer's, at 5 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her butler, English, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present employer's, 85 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; just disengaged; family leaving New-York; very competent in all branches; gentleman can be seen. E. L., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, or second man; young Englishman; thoroughly competent; good valet; first-class personal references; willing and obliging. H. B., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—With best city recommendation, for city or country; good home preferred to high wages. P. L., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent young man; 27 years of age; honest, willing; city or country; best city reference. N. M., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Several years' good references from former employer, who can be seen. Butler, 7 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—A lady would like to find a place for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 211 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 27 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—In private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept; present employer can be seen. F. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; tall; nine years' Paris and highest city references; competent; good French accent. Henri, 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman just disengaged; first-class references; city or country. French, 928 6th Av., in store.

BUTLER.—By a young Japanese in private family; experienced; best city reference. T., Box 205 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; tall; nine years' Paris and highest city references; competent; good French accent. Henri, 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—Age, 30; English; good personal references. M., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a most reliable couple; care of a gentleman's house or bachelor's apartments; wife good plain cook and laundress or chambermaid; husband caretaker or watchman; best city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARETAKERS.—For gentleman's house, or care of flats; no children; best reference. W., 367 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—For gentleman's house; best personal reference; no incumbrance. Nelson, 434 West 18th St.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Take full charge; sober, economical; city or country; best references. Chef, 202 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; has been in his employ eleven years; thoroughly understands his business; can highly recommend him; fine handler of horses; expert driver; city or country; can be seen at office or residence. J., 81 East 110th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wants a situation for his coachman; lived with him three years; strictly sober, honest, civil, and obliging; first-class family coachman; breaking up his establishment and going to Europe, else would not part with him. K., 834 West 72d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; steady; careful and reliable driver; will be found respectful, obliging, and willing; be generally useful; no objection to country; written and personal reference from last and former employers. J. J. G., 152 East 40th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—As I am giving up my horses, I want to recommend my coachman; he has been with me for nine years, and thoroughly understands his duties; is sober and reliable; will be pleased to answer any information regarding his abilities, &c. J. MacDonough, 78 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to get position for his coachman; care of city residence or permanent country place; married; good driver; keeps everything in good order; faithful, sober, honest, polite; industrious habits; wife neat, clean woman. 91 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; take charge of gentleman's city or country stable; make himself generally useful; fifteen years' city recommendations from last employer; sober, industrious, and trustworthy. P., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; age, 30; single; as coachman, or would take a good second man's place, or as stud groom on stock farm; well up with brood mares; four years with present employer, who can be seen. F. Turner, care W. Rutherfurd, Esq., 246 East 15th St.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate; steady, reliable couple who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up, who can be seen. M. B., 151 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes situation for her coachman; married; has lived with her for past four years; highest testimonials; leaving on account of family turning out for Summer. P. C., 215 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; childless; distinguished metropolitan families; highest testimonials; wife superior laundress; thoroughly experienced; sober, honest, industrious, civil. Sensible. 1,601 Broadway, 1,619 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; without children; 28 years; careful driver; understands horses, harness, and carriages; sober and industrious; references; last employer can be seen if necessary; country preferred. P. L., 2,121 8th Av.

COACHMAN—NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady about to go to Europe desires to find places for a coachman, a nurse, and good chambermaid. Apply at 42 West 53d St., Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, between 12 and 2.

COACHMAN.—Experienced with fine horses, carriages, and harness; expert reinsman; stylish and neat; age, 36; highest personal reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. John, care of Mr. Schastey, 428 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; single; take charge gentleman's city or country stable; twelve years' highest recommendation from prominent city family, who will certify. F., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; thoroughly understands the duties of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; city or country. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; Protestant; single; experienced city driver; temperate; several years' first-class reference, written and personal; city or country. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent single man, of good appearance; has twelve years' experience with fine horses, carriages; can be highly recommended; first-class personal city reference. Thomas Clancy, 178 East 73d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; two in family; thoroughly understands his business; recommended by first-class city families. 121 West 51st St., privatet stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man, knowing his business thoroughly; city or country; first-class references. P. N., Maud S. Stable, 125th St., Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Coachman; Single; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; willing to be generally useful; can give best of references from last employer. J. R., 1,486 Broadway.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man as coachman or groom; country preferred; Protestant; willing and obliging; three years' reference. Caldwell, 142 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, harness, &c.; seven years' best city reference from last employer. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 30; long experience; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate; last employer can be seen at Wall St.; best city references. J. E. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; age, 34; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; best reference. E. H., Box 210 Times.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—In private family; thoroughly competent; first-class references for honesty

HER TRIAL A SLOW ONE

LITTLE PROGRESS MADE IN MRS. FLEMING'S CASE.

Some Delays Caused by the Recorder—The Prosecution Hampered by Dr. O'Meagher's Death in Proving the Transfer of the Contents of Mrs. Bliss's Stomach—Dr. O'Hanlon Cross-Examined—The Defendant Talks with Her Friends.

The trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evelina M. Bliss, was resumed yesterday in Part II. of the General Sessions Court.

As before, there was a great rush on the part of the public to be admitted to the courtroom, but only the witnesses and a few favored persons were allowed to enter.

The session of the court lasted only two hours, owing to a public meeting which the Recorder had to attend at 3 o'clock. There was therefore little progress made with the trial.

The direct examination of Dr. O'Hanlon, Coroner's physician, who made the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Bliss, was finished, as was also his cross-examination. Two clerks from the Coroners' office were called, but the examination of one of them was postponed after he had been asked a few unimportant questions, and the examination of the other was not finished.

The surprise of the day was the disclosure that the death of Dr. O'Meagher, who was the Coroner at the inquest on the body of Mrs. Bliss, had raised serious difficulties for the prosecution in proving that the vessels handed to him, containing substances which were afterward analyzed and are alleged to have contained poison, were the same vessels which he gave to his clerks to take to Mr. Scheele, the chemist, who made the analysis.

It seemed probable at one time yesterday that the prosecution might have to abandon altogether any strength which it might derive from the analysis of the vomit found in Mrs. Bliss's room, as it was given into Dr. O'Meagher's hands in a tumbler, and passed out of them in a cut-glass bottle. The prosecution did not suggest any reason for this change of vessels, if there was one, nor did it attempt to harmonize the conflict of evidence.

The prosecution, just before the adjournment for the day, called F. B. Tallman, the undertaker who took charge of Mrs. Bliss's body, and who, with Dr. Bullman and Mrs. Phillips, divided the possession of the vessels containing substances suspected of having poison in them, but Mr. Tallman was not in the courtroom.

Recorder Goff entered the courtroom punctually at the hour fixed. Charles W. Brooke, the senior counsel for the defense, as frequently happens with him, was a few minutes late, and Mrs. Fleming was in her seat before he arrived. She seemed calm and serene, and availed herself of her first opportunity to scrutinize the faces of each of the jurymen in turn. Apparently she was satisfied with her inspection, for she turned around to her sister immediately afterward and said something which caused a smile of sympathy.

Dr. O'Hanlon, who made the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Bliss, was recalled to the witness stand, and his direct examination was resumed by Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan.

Dr. O'Hanlon said that he had found lime plates on the aortic valve of the heart. These were ordinary senile changes which might have been expected in such a case. The inflammation of the inner coats of the stomach was well marked throughout its whole area, with occasional patches much redder than others. The contents of the stomach consisted of a dark red or brownish fluid. The inflammation stopped abruptly where the small intestine joined the stomach.

The kidneys, Dr. O'Hanlon said, had evidences of disease. The tubes were thickened by inflammation, and the body of the kidneys was soft and pliable, breaking easily between the fingers.

"From the appearances you noted," asked Dr. O'Sullivan, "to what cause do you ascribe the death of Mrs. Bliss?"

"To acute gastritis, caused by poison," said Dr. O'Hanlon.

Dr. O'Sullivan wanted the witness to say whether the appearance of the stomach in this case was similar to those in other cases where poison had been administered.

Mr. Brooke objected, and the Recorder ruled that this question did not come under the category of ordinary evidence, but properly concerned expert testimony.

"Have you ever," asked Dr. O'Sullivan, "performed autopsies where the cause of death was undoutedly arsenical poisoning?"

"Yes," said the witness.

"Did the appearance in Mrs. Bliss's case resemble those other cases that you have seen?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan.

To this question Mr. Brooke objected. The Recorder sustained the objection.

Dr. O'Hanlon defined an irritant poison as a substance, whether organic or mineral, which acted directly on the tissues and was detrimental to or destructive of life.

Q.—Where do irritant poisons display most activity? A.—On the stomach, where they produce erosion, hemorrhage, ulceration, and intense inflammatory changes.

Q.—Did you find these symptoms present in the stomach?

This question was objected to, and Dr. O'Sullivan put it in a different form, the symptoms being taken one by one.

"Do you find differences in post-mortem examinations between acute gastritis and gastric irritation produced by summer diseases?" Dr. O'Sullivan asked.

Mr. Brooke objected to this question, and Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness to enumerate the various forms of acute gastritis. The appearance of Mrs. Bliss's stomach, Dr. O'Hanlon said, suggested acute gastritis or toxic gastritis. Dr. O'Hanlon made incisions in the stomach before he removed it.

"To what did you ascribe the post-mortem appearance of the stomach?" he was asked.

"To an irritant poison—probably arsenic," was his reply.

Mr. Brooke moved that "probably arsenic" be stricken out, and the Recorder granted the motion.

Mr. Brooke then began his cross-examination. He elicited from Dr. O'Hanlon the statement that he had made no microscopical examination of any of the organs of the body. All the organs with the exception of the stomach were returned to the body.

Q.—There are a large number of irritant poisons, are there not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Any one of the irritant poisons, under certain circumstances, would have produced death? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are there any poisons which may be generated in the human body by putrefaction previous to death, which might cause death?

Dr. O'Hanlon replied to this question that he believed that such things were possible, but he had never had any personal experience of them.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Dr. Bullman about the cause of death? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your own examination in gross would not have allowed you to conclude that Mrs. Bliss's death was due to an irritant poison without the conversation with Dr. Bullman?

Dr. O'Sullivan objected to this question. The Recorder allowed the question to be put, and the answer was: "If I had never seen Dr. O'Sullivan or any one else, I should have said on opening that body that death was caused by an irritant poison."

Dr. O'Hanlon said that he had delivered the stomach and its contents to James Tucker Malone, Coroner O'Meagher's clerk, the next day. He put the stomach and its contents in a bottle and a decanter, which he found in the flat and washed out. He could not recollect clearly which receptacle he had used for the stomach and which for its contents. He took them home to his office.

Q.—Where did you put them that night? A.—Locked up in my desk.

Q.—You gave them next day to Malone? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were they sealed? A.—Malone sealed them.

Q.—Did you see him do so? A.—No.

Dr. O'Hanlon said that he considered that he himself had sealed them sufficiently by corking them. He had written a description of them on two pieces of paper. These pieces of paper he tied to the bottles so as to indicate their contents in each case. He could not recollect whether the stopper of either of the bottles was glass or cork.

Q.—When you used the term irritant poison as the cause of death, is it not a fact that your view of what you ascertained depends upon the facts ascertained by analysis? A.—My knowledge of autopsies led me to believe that it was due to an irritant poison, and that arsenic was a common cause of death.

Q.—Would have sworn that the cause of death was arsenic if you had not been informed of the result of the analysis? A.—No, Sir; I would not.

"That is all," said Mr. Brooke, abruptly.

Dr. O'Sullivan, to break the force of this admission, elicited from the witness the statement that neither he nor any other man could tell what particular irritant poison caused death by the post-mortem appearance of a stomach.

There was a delay of five minutes before the next witness was called, during which Mr. Brooke was first in deep consultation with Prof. Whitthaus and afterward with Mrs. Fleming. It was evident from Mrs. Fleming's earnest manner and emphatic utterance that she was endeavoring to impress some fact strongly upon Mr. Brooke's mind. Mr. Brooke beamed upon her with a smile full of benevolence and legal craft, and said something which satisfied her, for she sat back in her seat again and began fanning herself gently.

The counsel for the prosecution, who had been meanwhile holding an earnest consultation between themselves, at last called Jeremiah F. Kennelly, a clerk in the District Attorney's office. He was called to testify what he had received on Oct. 3, 1895, from a clerk in the Coroners' office.

Mr. Brooke objected to tracing the course of the vessels containing the stomach of Mrs. Bliss and its contents, except by the witnesses in the order in which these articles had passed through their hands. The prosecution finally ordered Kennelly to stand aside, and James T. Malone, who received two of the vessels from Dr. O'Hanlon in the Coroners' office, was called to the stand.

Mr. Malone said that Dr. O'Hanlon had delivered to him on Sept. 1, 1895, a decanter and a bottle, which he marked. He delivered them to Walter T. Scheele on Sept. 3, having meanwhile had them locked up in the Coroners' private office. Mr. Scheele took part of the stomach and its contents and gave the rest back to the witness, who took them again to his office. He also received a pitcher from Mr. Crawford of the Coroners' office which would contain about a pint.

Mr. Brooke objected to the reception of the testimony about the pitcher, because it was radically different from the description of the pitcher described by Dr. Bullman, who said that the famous pitcher would hold two quarts. He wanted the rule that something material must be shown by the evidence adduced strictly enforced against the prosecution.

The Recorder overruled the objection, saying that if the discrepancy existed it must inure to the benefit of the defendant.

The witness said that he had removed some of the sediment from the bottom of the pitcher and had given it to Mr. Scheele.

Mr. Brooke moved that all testimony referring to the pitcher be stricken out except the evidence as to the size of the pitcher.

The Recorder granted the motion, as the proceeding of the prosecution in bringing in a pitcher from nowhere was irregular. It should prove the passage of the pitcher from Mrs. Bliss's house to the Coroners' office first.

The prosecuting officers seemed reduced to a state of complete helplessness by this decision, and got their heads together for several minutes. Then Assistant District Attorney McIntyre began to ask the witness questions about a certain cut glass bottle which he received from Dr. O'Meagher the same day, and which he had given to Mr. Scheele.

Mr. Brooke objected to any evidence about this bottle, which was supposed to contain a portion of the dead woman's vomit, as Dr. Bullman had sworn that he put the vomit in a tumbler and not in a bottle, and the Recorder sustained him unless it could be shown that it was the identical article which Dr. Bullman had delivered to Dr. O'Meagher. This evidence was, therefore, stricken out.

At this point the prosecution struck an obstacle which had evidently been giving it trouble before the matter was brought up in court. Dr. O'Meagher being dead, it was necessary to show that the vomit had passed into his hands and out of them with the same marks of identification upon it, by means of the witnesses who had given it to him, and received it from him. Mr. McIntyre tried to reach the same end about another package supposed to be a piece of lemon pie, by proving through the witness that he had received it from Dr. O'Meagher.

Mr. Brooke made the objection that Dr. Bullman had given no evidence about a package, nor had any other witness spoken of the package mentioned by Malone.

Recorder Goff sustained the objection, in spite of arguments by Mr. McIntyre, and also by Col. Fellows, who had just entered the courtroom, and who had intended to take no part in the case.

The Recorder finally permitted the witness to give a description of the package, as to its shape, size, and marks, with a view to its being subsequently identified. Mr. Brooke protested against this decision.

"Dr. Bullman," he said, "has never under any circumstances said that he delivered a package to Dr. O'Meagher, who is dead. Therefore, the link is wanting. The order of evidence is material in the trial of an indictment. I submit that your Honor's previous ruling should not be disturbed."

The Recorder overruled Mr. Brooke.

"Did you put any mark upon this package?" asked Mr. McIntyre of Malone.

"Yes," said the witness.

"What was the nature of that mark?"

"Do not," said the Recorder, "describe any writing or words."

"It was in writing," said the witness.

"What was the size of the package?"

The witness attempted to show the size of the package with his fingers.

"You cannot put that on the minutes," said Mr. Brooke, at which there was a laugh in the courtroom.

The witness said the package was about six inches in length and triangular in shape.

The direct examination of Mr. Malone being finished, Mr. Brooke moved to strike out all evidence relating to the package, as it had not been shown to be relevant by the witness's testimony.

The Recorder said he would not give any decision at the moment, but would reserve it. Mr. Brooke asked to be allowed to reserve the cross-examination of the witness until the Recorder had announced his decision. The Recorder agreed to this, and a recess was taken for twenty minutes.

The shortness of the recess caused Mrs. Fleming to hurry through the courtroom to the bridge which connects the Tombs with the General Sessions Building. Peter Rush, the old court attendant, who has charge of Mrs. Fleming while she is in court and until she is delivered over to the Sheriff's attendant, who takes her back to the Tombs, said afterward that Mrs. Fleming ran across the bridge as lightly and as quickly as a young girl might.

Before the Recorder entered the courtroom again more than an hour had elapsed, and there was much grumbling on the part of the jurymen, lawyers, attendants, and others because they had returned without having had luncheon in order to be in time. Mrs. Fleming returned to the courtroom ten minutes before the Recorder appeared. She was much paler than she had been when she went out, but was soon engaged in an animated conversation with Gratz Nathan, one of her counsel, which gave her face more color.

Mr. McIntyre called out the names of J. Anderson, manager of the Colonial Hotel, and F. B. Tallman, the undertaker, two witnesses, neither of whom replied. Mr. McIntyre endeavored to make an excuse for them, which gave the Recorder an opportunity of lecturing those present in his court, particularly the witnesses, on the subject of punctuality. This seemed so like a satire on the Recorder's own conduct in being forty minutes behind the time fixed by himself that several jurors smiled sourly.

Mr. McIntyre proposed that, as the Recorder had said that he had a positive engagement at 3 o'clock which he must keep, it might be well for the court to adjourn.

Mr. Brooke then drew the Recorder's attention to the fact that the defense was not responsible for the dilatoriness of the prosecution's witnesses.

The Recorder said that that was quite evident, and he adjourned the court at 1:55 o'clock until this morning.

Mrs. Fleming remained in the courtroom for twenty minutes after the Recorder had retired, and conversed with some of her counsel and with several reporters whom she knew. She spoke occasionally in a tone loud enough to be heard at some distance, though her words could not be distinguished, and her voice sounded thin, reedy, and unmusical. Once she laughed aloud, and her laughter displayed the same qualities as her speaking voice on an exaggerated scale. Contrary to her usual practice of leaving the courtroom as soon as permitted, she lingered on this occasion until the attendant who has charge of her made two or three signals that he was prepared to escort her back to the entrance to the Tombs.

Ferdinand Wilckes, the young German with the blonde beard and spectacles, who sits in the courtroom all day and who says he will marry Mrs. Fleming if she is acquitted, is threatened by the prosecution with imprisonment for contumaciousness.

After Mrs. Fleming had been arrested and charged with the murder of her mother, Wilckes indicated that he had some evidence to give in her favor. Mr. Brooke at once served him with a subpoena for the defense. The District Attorney soon afterward summoned him to his office to tell what he knew about the case.

Wilckes took the advice of counsel and refused to make a sworn statement to the District Attorney or his assistants, though he had told Mr. McIntyre in several interviews what he knew about the case.

Mr. McIntyre recently served Wilckes with a subpoena from the Court of General Sessions, and commanded his attendance at the District Attorney's office, with the hint that Recorder Goff would imprison him for contumaciousness if he refused to make a sworn statement on matters important for the success of the prosecution.

When Charles W. Brooke, the senior counsel for the defense, heard yesterday of the predicament of Mr. Wilckes he laughed and said:

"I have had no communication with Mr. Wilckes, but his counsel knows that a subpoena of the Court of General Sessions is not a subpoena to make a sworn statement to the District Attorney. He is in as much danger of imprisonment for contumaciousness for that offense as I am."

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

General Appropriation Bill, Tax Rate Bill, and Other Measures.

ALBANY, May 28.—Gov. Morton has signed:

The General Appropriation bill.
The Annual Supply bill.
The Supplementary Supply bill.
The State Care of Insane Tax Rate bill.
The Canal Maintenance Tax Rate bill.
The bill fixing the annual tax rate at 2.69 mills.

Senator Wilcox's two anti-coal trust bills, one amending Section 955 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to actions brought by the Attorney General, and the other amending Section 908 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by adding a new subdivision relating to actions against foreign corporations.

Senator Higbie's, providing for the reorganization of the Richmond County Police Department.

Assemblyman Stewart's, providing for the erection of a new school district in the town of East Chester, in the County of Westchester.

Senator Page's, authorizing compulsory references in the City Court of New-York City.

Assemblyman Austin's, incorporating Woodville Flemming, T. Ludlow Chrystie, George H. Cook, Oscar Short, Charles F. Travis, and their associates as the Inter-State Mortgage Debenture Company of New-York City, with a capital of $200,000.

Senator Lexow's, incorporating Douglass R. Satterlee, Charles R. Sickels, Grenville B. Winthrop, William C. Dreyer, Charles K. Beekman, and their associates as the International Bond and Debenture Company of New-York City, with a capital of $200,000.

Assemblyman Burr's, allowing Suffolk County to prevent Brooklyn from getting any of its water supply in that county.

The Governor has vetoed the following items in the Supply and Supplemental Supply bills:

For erecting a breakwater and lighthouse on Keuka Lake, Yates County, $16,728. (The Governor thinks this is a large and unnecessary expenditure at this time.)

For the Controller to repay illegally collected taxes to the German Looking Glass Plate Company, $1,279, and $15,058 to the General Electric Company. (The Governor says it has been suggested that a general law should be enacted, or else the law should be amended, providing a different scheme than that in vogue for the adjustment and settlement of claims of corporations for taxes erroneously paid into the State Treasury.)

For the payment of expenses in the investigation of charges against State officers ordered by the Governor, $5,000. (The Governor says the appropriation is unnecessary.)

The Governor is beginning to see the end of his legislative work.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The Fate of the Fifth Avenue Mission House Left to a Committee.

SARATOGA, May 28.—The Presbyterian General Assembly disposed to-day of the Fifth Avenue Mission House matter by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the said communication and the subject matter thereof be, and are, hereby referred to a special committee of eleven, to be appointed by the Moderator, with instructions to said committee to confer with the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions, and advise as to the most prudent course to be pursued in connection with the said property. This committee shall also publish at the earliest possible date such information as in their judgment will be of value to the Church at large.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote and without debate. The Assembly by a subsequent vote made Moderator Williams, a member of the committee.

The Assembly entered to-day on a discussion of the committee report on seminary control. The matter will be considered further to-morrow.

The Million Dollar Quarter Centennial Fund Committee's report was read at the evening session. This committee was appointed at Pittsburg, to raise money to pay off the debts of the Church boards. The report says the debts of the several boards at the end of last year aggregated $567,486.34. The following sums were paid to the various boards on their debts: Home Missions, $191,230.84; Foreign Missions, $92,717.44; Foreign Missions, current work, $500; Ministerial Relief, $1,177.75; Education, $1,840.83; Freedmen, $12,599.92; Woman's Foreign Mission, $17.50; total, $300,084.28. Total receipts, $346,290.22. This paid out, including expenses, $300,954.63; balance on hand, $36,335.59. The committee asks for the distribution of this fund pro rata among the boards, and requests a discharge from further duties.

PREPARED FOR BUSINESS LIFE.

Graduates of Packard's Business College Get Their Diplomas.

Carnegie Music Hall was crowded last night with students, alumni, and friends of Packard's Business College, the occasion being the annual commencement exercises and the celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the college.

The stage was beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants, ferns, and flowers and was hung with bunting. There were 125 graduates, of whom 36 were young women. The women were mainly graduates of the School of Stenography. They were all dressed in white, and made a very pretty appearance as they marched into the hall, escorted by the male graduates of the Business School. The body of the hall was reserved for them.

The exercises included an elaborate musical programme. The Rev. Dr. MacArthur offered prayer, and introductory remarks were made by S. S. Packard, Principal of the college. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College delivered a short address on education to the alumni and was followed by President David J. Hill, President of the Rochester University, who spoke to the graduates. The diplomas were then distributed, and the Rev. Dr. Lloyd of the Central Congregational Church invoked the benediction.

At the conclusion of the exercises a reception and ball, given by Mr. and Mrs. Packard, were held in the chamber music hall.

TWO SCHOONERS MEET DISASTER.

Henrietta in Collision with a Steamer, Broomall Ran Into a Stakeboat.

The small schooner Henrietta, from Bridgeport for Rockaway, with a cargo of seed oysters, was run into off Catharine Ferry Slip, in the East River, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by the steamboat Nutmeg State, which was leaving her berth for Bridgeport. A hole was broken in the hull of the schooner and she sank.

The tug Crawford, which was towing the schooner, and the tug Three Brothers picked up the crew of the Henrietta, which was owned by Smith & Pearsall and was insured.

The submerged schooner later in the day drifted across the Fulton Ferry slip, blocking the entrance. The Superintendent of the ferry had her towed to the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn.

The little two-masted schooner John M. Broomall of Far Rockaway, laden with gravel, from Peekskill, ran against a stakeboat off Weehawken at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A hole was broken in her starboard quarter, and she began to sink.

Her Captain and owner, W. R. Chaffee; First Mate Peter Kelly, and a sailor, James Dallon, took to the rigging. Their shouts were heard by the crew of the coal barge General McClellan, who rescued them, and the injured craft, more than half submerged, drifted with the tide down to the Battery. She lay about a quarter of a mile off the Battery wall all day yesterday, but was raised late in the afternoon by the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company.

Col. Grant as a Peacemaker.

Police Commissioner Grant was asked yesterday if it was true that he had a plan in mind by which he hoped to reconcile his three colleagues in the board. He said he had a plan formulated by which he expected that all the Commissioners could come to an agreement regarding police promotions. This plan had been submitted to each of his colleagues. They had not agreed to it yet, but he hopes that they will. In connection with the talked-of resignation of Commissioner Parker Mr. Grant would not have anything to say.

Departures for Europe.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed yesterday for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, carried her full capacity of saloon passengers. Among them were Arthur A. Ashforth, J. R. Ainsley, E. A. Cruikshank, Mrs. C. Harold Childs, Miss Annie B. Coolidge, S. Deutsch, B. Gomez Farios, W. Rogers Morgan, Jr., A. N. Morris, Frederick A. Payne, Frank Russak, Milton Robbins, Major Friedrich Carl von Schirach, Lieut. Carl Baily Norris von Schirach, O. J. Wells, Henry C. Whitlock, and Mrs. C. F. Winthrop.

MR. JASPER AGAIN CHOSEN

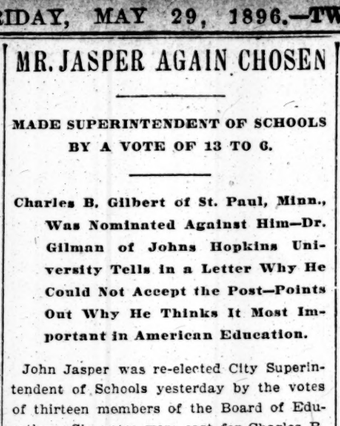
MADE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS BY A VOTE OF 13 TO 6.

Charles B. Gilbert of St. Paul, Minn., Was Nominated Against Him—Dr. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University Tells in a Letter Why He Could Not Accept the Post—Points Out Why He Thinks It Most Important in American Education.

John Jasper was re-elected City Superintendent of Schools yesterday by the votes of thirteen members of the Board of Education. Six votes were cast for Charles B. Gilbert, the present Superintendent of Schools of St. Paul, Minn., who was proposed by Commissioner Hubbell, and one Commissioner deposited a blank ballot in the voting box. The term of Superintendent Jasper is for six years, and his compensation was fixed at $7,500 a year.

The selection of Mr. Jasper was not accomplished until after one of the longest and most exciting sessions of the Board of Education. An attempt by the minority to postpone the election and to have a committee appointed to consider candidates for the office and to report their conclusions as to the best man for the place was defeated by Mr. Jasper's friends, who bore down all opposition and forced the election of their candidate.

Twenty Commissioners were present at the meeting of the board, the only absent member being Alexander P. Ketchum, who was out of town. The seats behind the railing inclosing the desks of the Commissioners were filled for some time before the



John Jasper,
Re-elected Superintendent of City Schools by the Board of Education.

opening of the meeting, and when the board was called to order the gathering, composed almost entirely of teachers and other employes of the department, extended into the committee rooms on both sides of the hall and down the stairways.

President Robert Maclay was in the chair, and after some unimportant business had been disposed of, the contest of the day was opened, when the special order, the election of a City Superintendent, was called.

Commissioner Peaslee said he desired to make a statement in justice to Dr. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and to explain his position in the matter. The Commissioner said that when he brought Dr. Gilman's name before the board May 20 he had the doctor's full authority, but since that time conditions had changed, and under the present circumstances Dr. Gilman's name would not be presented to the board as a candidate for the position of City Superintendent. Commissioner Peaslee read the following letter, which he had received yesterday from Dr. Gilman:

On Monday of last week, May 18, I received a friendly, unofficial request that I would allow my name to be presented to the consideration of the Board of Education in the City of New-York for the office of Superintendent of Schools. The suggestion took me by surprise, but it was presented in such a way that I did not see how I could say no. It was made apparent to me that the position referred to is to-day one of the most important positions, if not the most important, in American education. I think so, and for these reasons:

The great city, soon to be the "Greater New-York," with its enormous outlays for schools, has secured, through the influence of a committee of 100 representative citizens, a new law for permitting, in many respects, the reorganization of its system of public instruction. An opportunity like this for the introduction of modern methods, adapted to the requirements of all classes in the community, has never, so far as I am aware, occurred before. I should consider it a privilege and an honor to have a responsible part in a work of such magnitude and of such far-reaching influences, for surely the improvement of schools in the metropolis would be for the advantage of the whole community and the whole world. The studies and observations of a life devoted to the advancement of education could not be directed to a nobler object.

Among the problems that are now of paramount interest is the permanent separation of the public school system from the influences of parties, sects, and personal preferments. Again, there is the world-wide question of our times—how can old methods of instruction be improved, and the training of the eye and hand be secured without the neglect of the printed page? How may morality and patriotism be promoted in schools that are governed by local self-government and are free from the control of all religious bodies? How may the different requirements of such diverse elements as constitute the population of a cosmopolitan city be wisely and economically supplied? What is the proper training for public school teachers? These and other problems will be solved in New-York, primarily for its own advantage, but likewise also an example to every other city of the land.

Such considerations led me to consent to the presentation of my name last Wednesday. No election followed, and action was postponed for a week and a day. In the interval that has followed remonstrances far stronger than I foresaw have been made against my acceptance of the post. This resistance culminated in the action of the authorities of the university, who informed me last Saturday officially in explicit terms that my departure at this time from the post that hold would be regarded by them as "a calamity," and that I would "not be permitted to leave" this institution. This action was made public at once. Under these circumstances it is my final and deliberate request that no further consideration be given to my nomination, and that my friends do not present my name. No fear of work, no question of compensation, no dread of interference has affected a decision which is reached on the grounds of public duty alone.

I ask leave to add an expression of gratitude to those who have advocated my appointment. I cannot tell them how much I value the honor. I would also express my admiration for the attitude of the journals of New-York, which have stood as a united column for the improvement and advancement of the public school system, with suggestions that are full of promise for the future. In my belief, the prosperity of this country—material, intellectual, and moral—depends upon the wisdom with which the public schools are maintained. When all the best forces of the metropolis are united to the end, hope and courage will everywhere prevail.

DANIEL C. GILMAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26, 1896.

Commissioner Van Arsdale, who had been throughout the controversy an ardent partisan of Superintendent Jasper, moved that the election of a City Superintendent of Schools be at once proceeded with.

Commissioner Hubbell, who had led the opposition to Jasper, urged that the election be deferred, and he proposed as an amendment to the motion made by Commissioner Van Arsdale that a committee of five members be appointed by the President to seek out and consider suitable candidates for the position, and to report its conclusions to the board at as early a day as possible. He said he did not think that the majority was justified in forcing an election at this time.

"There has never been a time in the history of this department or of this city," said Commissioner Hubbell, "on which so much depended in the interests of the public-school system. To those who favored a change in system, the news of the absolute declination of Dr. Gilman came so suddenly that they have been unable to properly consider the situation. There is now but one name mentioned for the place, and there should be no hurry to dispose of the matter. This is not a matter of personal preference. It is simply to bring the best man obtainable into the system. It is not fair to have members of the board vote on the matter without an opportunity to fully consider it. There has never been an occasion in the history of the department when so much interest has been manifested, and there would be an outburst of public disapproval if the board acted hastily. Out of deference to the wishes of a substantial minority, action should be deferred."

Commissioner Van Arsdale said that seven days had already elapsed since the subject was brought before the board, and that was time enough, in his opinion, for any man to make up his mind.

"I don't run about in reform or social circles," said Mr. Van Arsdale, "to get my orders what to do. I act on my own responsibility and according to my own conscience. The opposition to Mr. Jasper has stooped to the most despicable means that I would not descend to to defeat him. Some of them went to the members of a family with which I have had dealing for three generations and endeavored to get them to coerce me. No one can buy my conscience. I am a product of the public schools, and I am proud of it. I do not understand why you want to turn out a faithful and tireless public servant. I am going to vote for him regardless of the newspaper clamor. I am opposed to sending out fishing parties, and I hope the amendment will be voted down."

During Mr. Van Arsdale's speech the teachers present applauded several times, and President Maclay warned them that if the applause was repeated he would have the hall cleared.

Commissioner Prentiss argued for delay. He said the motion to delay the election was not unreasonable or unfair, and no suffering would ensue if the matter was laid over until next Wednesday.

After some further discussion, Commissioner Hubbell's amendment was lost, the Commissioners voting as follows:

Affirmative — Commissioners Hubbell, Hurlbut, Mack, Meirowitz, Montant, Peaslee, Prentiss, Rogers, and President Maclay —9.

Negative—Commissioners Adams, Andrews, Beneville, Holt, Hunt, Kelly, Little, McSweeney, Strauss, Van Arsdale, and Wehrum—11.

This was considered as a decisive vote, and showed that the ranks of the Jasper contingent had lost but one man. President Maclay, who had been a strong supporter of the present incumbent, voted for a postponement of the election, but the vote likewise indicated that, as the sequel showed, Jasper could depend on enough votes to elect him. It was conceded that President Maclay would cast his ballot for him when it came to a final vote.

The motion of Commissioner Van Arsdale to proceed with the election was then carried, and the President called for nominations for the office.

Commissioner Strauss said that he took advantage of the opportunity of nominating John Jasper to refute the slanders that had been put in circulation against him and the libels that had been published about him. He said that the Board of Education had rendered a great service to Dr. Gilman in making his reputation world wide, and had, at the same time, rendered timely service to Johns Hopkins University in causing its friends to rally to its support and subscribe the $50,000 needed to take it out of urgent and exigent necessities. Commissioner Strauss contended that the opposition to Jasper was based on prejudice, partial reports, and newspaper clamor.

"I shall vote for Jasper against the field," said the Commissioner, "for there is no harder working, more ill-paid public servant than he. His work is worth $15,000 a year to the city, and he is paid 50 per cent. of what his work is worth, and is rewarded with slanders and covered with obloquy and shame. It is untrue that he is an uneducated man, for he is an educated man in the broadest sense. There is against him nothing but mythical, intangible suggestions."

Commissioner Hubbell in reply to Mr. Strauss, said that he had no hostility to Mr. Jasper, but he thought the time had come when the position at the head of the educational system should be filled by an expert educator.

"I therefore put in nomination for the position of City Superintendent of Schools of this city," said Mr. Hubbell, "a gentleman who has been suggested by Dr. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University. He is Charles B. Gilbert, now the Superintendent of Schools in St. Paul, Minn."

At this announcement the teachers out in the hall snickered, and Mr. Hubbell turned to them and told them that such action was powerless to turn him from his purpose. The nomination of Dr. Gilbert was evidently a surprise to the Jasper men, as the secret had been well kept. Continuing, Mr. Hubbell said:

"Mr. Gilbert is President of the Department of Instruction of the National Education Association. He is a graduate of a New-England college, and I am assured by Dr Stanley Hall that he is the best man for the position that he knows. I have in my possession a letter, in which Mr. Gilbert says he will accept if elected."

Commissioner Hubbell then read letters in commendation of Mr. Gilbert from Dr. Draper of the University of Illinois, Gov. Pillsbury of Minnesota, President Eliot of Harvard, President Hervey of the Teachers' College; from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Minnesota, from the Mayor of St. Paul, Archbishop Ireland, and others, all speaking in the most glowing terms of Mr. Gilbert's attainments and his qualifications as an educator.

Commissioner Beneville suggested that the letters of recommendation be filed, and that Dr. Gilbert be considered a candidate for Assistant Superintendent.

Commissioner Little, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Jasper, read the commendatory awards made on the exhibit of the New-York public schools at the Chicago Exposition, which he regarded as conclusive of Jasper's superior qualifications.

Commissioner Mack made a strong speech in favor of the election of Mr. Gilbert. He said that the best man in the country was not too good for this city. If Dr. Gilman had stood for the place, there could not have been any comparison drawn between him and Jasper. "But," continued the Commissioner, "there appears to me to be an effort on the part of some of my colleagues to nullify the law which now governs the department, and which should have been accepted in good faith. If you put this law into unfriendly and unwilling hands, you kill it. The law is being nullified indirectly. It is being contravened by some of the members of this board. We are in danger of losing the fruition of all our efforts of reform in school affairs."

Commissioner Beneville called Commissioner Mack to order made the remarks of Mr. Mack, by his remarks, was insulting the members of the board, but President Maclay allowed Commissioner Mack to proceed. He continued:

"I can readily see that the so-called compromise bill is a persona non grata with some members of this board. No one is in open rebellion against it, but I fear that the measure has not been accepted in good faith, and I repeat that in forcing the election of Jasper the law, while being obeyed, is being indirectly nullified."

This ended the discussion, and the vote was taken by ballot, Commissioners Mack and Kelly acting as tellers. The result was 13 votes for Jasper, 6 votes for Gilbert, and 1 blank, and when the announcement was made the teachers in the hall cheered. They swarmed into Mr. Jasper's office and congratulated him with much effusion.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Holt, the compensation of Superintendent Jasper was fixed at $7,500 a year, and then the board adjourned.

John Jasper was born in this city in 1837, and since 1842 has been connected with the public schools, as pupil, teacher, Principal, Assistant Superintendent, and Superintendent. He began his school life in Grammar School No. 9, and subsequently attended Public School No. 17, in West Forty-seventh Street. After being graduated from that school, he entered the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New-York, in February, 1852, and was graduated in July, 1858, having completed the course in six months less than the usual time. Among those who were graduated with him are Russell Sturgis, Everett P. Wheeler, and Arthur McMullin, now Clerk of the Board of Education.

Mr. Jasper served one year with the engineers' corps engaged in the work of laying out Central Park, and then was appointed a teacher in Grammar School No. 9, where he had received his first instruction. He was promoted to be Principal of No. 9 in 1861, and four years later was transferred to the charge of Grammar School No. 51, in West Forty-fourth Street. He was Principal of that school for seven years, and then was elected an Assistant Superintendent. After seven years' service he was, in 1879, elected City Superintendent, and has held the position by successive elections since that time.

MR. BACKUS HAS NOT RETURNED.

Lawyers Complain of the Absence of Brooklyn's District Attorney.

District Attorney Foster L. Backus is still absent from Brooklyn, and lawyers and others having business with the office are complaining of his constant absence from duty. Mr. Backus took office Jan. 1, and since then he has been on actual duty three weeks.

Mr. Backus is leaving the work of the department to his first assistant, Mr. Miles, who finds little time to do anything else than attend to his regular work.

The case of Jacob Klein, indicted for arson, was on the calendar for trial yesterday, but, owing to the absence of Mr. Backus, the case had to go over till Monday. Robert H. Elder, counsel for Klein, was prepared to defend the case, but Mr. Miles had to ask for an adjournment.

Produce Exchange Ticket.

A caucus of the members of the Produce Exchange was held in the boardroom yesterday, and the following ticket was put in nomination to be voted for at the annual election to be held next Monday: President—Henry G. McCord; Vice President—Frank Brainard; Treasurer—E. C. Rice; Managers—J. W. Ahles, E. G. Burgess, E. Pritchard, C. E. Wilmine, Herbert Barber, J. S. Thayer; Trustees of the Gratuity Fund—Vincent Loeser and E. T. Hopkins. Nearly all of the present officers were renominated.

Don't shop around for $3 and $4 short trouser-suits; we can supply you.

No, our standard is not lowered; only the price.

All sizes from 4 to 16.

Boys' negligee shirts without collars will soon be as much sought after as the men's.

You may discover they're hard to find—elsewhere.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Decoration Day may be enjoyed by taking a trip on the Hudson River Day Line steamer New-York, leaving Desbrosses Street, North River, at 8:40 A. M. and West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M. for West Point, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie, returning to New-York at 6 P. M. At West Point a baseball match will take place between picked nines from the Seventh Regiment of New-York and West Point cadets. There will also be a dress parade of the cadets.

—The popular West End Cottages, an annex of the West End Hotel at Long Branch, will be opened for the reception of guests on Thursday, June 11. The West End Hotel will not be opened until Thursday, June 25. Applications for accommodations may be made to D. M. and W. E. Hildreth, the proprietors, at their New-York office, 52 Broadway. The prospects for a good season are excellent.

—Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy yesterday morning on the body of Charles Palmeri, who was found dead Wednesday in a room adjoining his tailor shop at 458 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He found that death was due to poisoning from sewer gas. August Eccolani, who was also overcome by gas in the same room, is recovering at the Harlem Hospital.

—Joseph Karl of 530 East Twelfth Street, driver for the Lignam Ch

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OWNERS MAKE PROTESTS

BUT THE TENANTS OF CONDEMNED HOUSES MUST VACATE THEM.

Injunction Proceedings Will Be of No Avail Against the Board of Health's Order for Occupants to Leave the Old Mott, Baxter, and West Street Houses—But the Tearing Down of the Buildings May Be Resisted in Court.

The army of tenants in the Mott, Baxter, and West Street houses ordered to be vacated by the Board of Health by next Tuesday will comply with the notice to seek new homes. These they will easily find.

Owners of the condemned houses were consulting lawyers yesterday or vainly endeavoring to make terms with the sanitary authorities. Nearly all of them will make legal opposition. Possibly one has a chance of saving his property from demolition by making his rear tenements fit for human habitation.

"The only remedy for the owners of these condemned houses," said Henry Steinert, attorney and counsel for the Board of Health, yesterday, "is to test the condemnatory proceedings in the courts and show that the premises condemned may be put in a condition so that they will not be dangerous to life or detrimental to health, and that they will be fit for human habitation.

"Injunction proceedings will not avail, so far as the orders to vacate are concerned. The tenants are to go on June 2. Under the law no injunction can be issued in such case by the Supreme Court unless eight days' notice is given to the Health Department. The sanitary police will be sent next Tuesday to the condemned houses, 246 to 252 Mott Street, rear; 308 to 316 Mott Street; 22, 24, 36, and 36½ Baxter Street, and 21 West Street, and see to it that the tenants leave. If they refuse to obey the order they will be ejected.

"The Health Department has complied with the law in respect to notices. The order has been posted inside and outside of each house by a sanitary policeman, who has told each tenant the nature of the order.

"The owner or agent has been served with a personal notice, and a copy of it has been sent by mail to his or her Post Office address or to the last known place of residence. The notice has also been served on the housekeeper or the person in each house who acts 'in charge.'

"The gist of the notice is as follows:

Whereas, The Sanitary Superintendent has certified to this Board that the buildings situated upon Lots 22 and 24 Baxter Street, in the City of New-York, are unfit and not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, by reason of improper ventilation, and because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises which is likely to create sickness among the occupants, and that the occupancy of said buildings is dangerous to life and detrimental to health;

Ordered, That all persons in said buildings situated on Lots 22 and 24 Baxter Street, in the City of New-York, be required to vacate said buildings on or before the second day of June, 1896, for the reason that said buildings are unfit and not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, by reason &c.

And, further, that this order be affixed conspicuously on the front of and in said buildings, and be served as the law requires under the direction of Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent; and, further, that said buildings be not again used as human habitations without a written permit from this board.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

"So much for getting the houses vacated. Tearing them down and getting rid of them is another thing. It takes time and involves complicated legal processes.

"The Board of Health will next Tuesday adopt a resolution declaring that, because of age, want of ventilation, and proper plumbing and drainage, and by reason of preventing ventilation to adjoining premises, the evils caused by the condemned buildings cannot be remedied by repairs or in any other way except by the destruction of the buildings.

"The next step is to serve a notice, similar to that in the case of an unsafe building, directing the owners to remove the buildings forthwith. Then the owner has a right to demand a 'survey,' such as is applied in the case of an unsafe house, by four persons—the Superintendent of Buildings, an architect selected by the Institute of Architects, an expert to be selected by them, and an expert to be selected by the owner of the building.

"The surveyors decide whether the condemned house can be made fit for human habitation or whether it shall be razed, sanitary defects being considered instead of architectural and other defects, as in the case of an unsafe building.

"This brings us to the stage where the report of the surveyors is made. Then the owner has the right to put in an answer denying that the house cannot be made fit for human habitation, and to contest the question in the Supreme Court. The court first decides on the question of the necessity for the destruction of the building. If it is held that there is a sufficiency of evidence to warrant a decision three Commissioners are appointed to estimate the value of the condemned property, to be paid by the city to the owner.

"Such Commissioners are to find if the rental was enhanced by illegality or overcrowding, if the building is sanitarily defective or in ill repair, and if it cannot be made fit for human habitation. The compensation is to be computed on legitimate rental, as distinct from ground rent; the value of the building in sanitary condition, deducting the cost of repair and the value of the materials of the building. This is in accordance with Chapter 567 of the Laws of 1895.

"After the report on compensation, the Supreme Court issues an order for the destruction of the building."

The prevailing conviction around Mulberry Bend Park yesterday was that the Board of Health had compelled the owners of the four Baxter Street houses to do something that will insure greatly to their advantage if they will rebuild. The houses front on what will soon be a delight and a boon to the folk of the neighborhood, and any rooms from which a view of the park will be had must soon be at a premium.

At 36 and 36½ Baxter Street—houses dating back to the "Leatherheads"—are the second-hand clothing store of Solomon Feinburg and the Restaurant Savoia, owned by Antonio Cunio, banker, at 28 Mulberry Street, and worth "lots o' mon'," as a hanger-on at the Savoia put it. Dingier places than the stores and more depressing habitations than the quarters above them could not be imagined. But an intelligent tenant says that on the site of the two houses might be built a model tenement house of six or eight stories that would be fully occupied at paying rentals a month after completion.

"Cunio can afford it," he added, "and while some houses that are tolerated by the health people are coming down just because it will pay to build here now, why should there be hesitation about those old rookeries?"

There appeared to be just as few reasons for the existence of 22 and 24 Baxter Street and stronger arguments in favor of demolishing them to make room for houses that would be in demand for occupation. The owner, William Fischer, was reported, like the other owners, to be consulting his lawyer. The house at 22 Baxter Street has a vacant store; the other is Travers & Cicorino's saloon, in which, to get around the Raines law, is a placard reading: "Soup, 1c. a plate all day."

This is a great "boot-leg schooner" place and does a rushing business at all hours. Its boast is that it was the original "Old Brewery," a distinction disputed by the Five Points Mission House. But the bartender is anxious to prove the claim by exhibiting relics dug up when the place was turned into a drinking saloon, and these and the antiquity of the house appear to justify him.

As to 21 West Street, owned by M. J. Adrian, and 308 to 316 Mott Street, owned by F. Dassori, the question of fighting the health authorities on the demolition of the premises lies with lawyers who have been consulted.

Timothy Harrison, a roofer, who owns 246 to 252 Mott Street, has an office in one of the houses and lives in Morrisania. He is disposed to contest bitterly the decision of the sanitarians. He appears to have better ground for disputing the righteousness of the order than the other owners. The houses, front and rear, were built soldidly in 1831 and are yet in good order so far as masonry is concerned. They are three-story affairs and are inhabited almost solely by Italians. He has been ordered to raze the rear houses.

The eight houses are in the market for $95,000, and the income from them is $6,000 a year. The rear houses contribute $195 a month. The property is all right as to ventilation due to the south, as there is the legal space and plenty of air, advantages between them and Prince Street buildings. But the trouble lays to the north, and the blame, if blame there be, is on the erection of the Astor Memorial School, which towers over Mr. Harrison's tenements, and cuts off all source of ventilation from the north. The front houses face the old St. Patrick's Cathedral. The rear ones back up closely on houses in Elizabeth Street.

"I was all right a week ago," said the owner. "Why am I not all right now? All my tenants, who are healthy and contented, have been notified to leave, and I suppose they will go. But I am not ready to submit to an order to tear down the houses they vacate.

"Three months ago the health people told me to put water in the houses, and I did it. It is only a week ago that I complied with an order to put gas in the halls. Then I was all right; now I am all wrong.

"I have been told that the Astor Memorial wants the ground on which the rear houses are as a playground. The school has none, except a passage 50 feet long and 8 feet wide. But will Mr. Astor pay me enough to recompense me for the loss of my tenants?

"It is all nonsense to talk about the houses being unhealthful. Why, some well-known people have lived in them. Thomas F. Gilroy, who became Mayor of New-York, was a tenant here; and so was Francis Mangin, who is Clerk in the civil court, and his son, who is a Sergeant of Police.

"The houses are too good to pull down. You can't drive a nail now in the mortar of the walls, it is so hard. Perhaps I won't have to fight. Superintendent Roberts is a hard man to deal with, but I was greatly encouraged when I went to the Health Department, because the people there talked of looking over my place again."

Baby Deserted on Ferryboat.

When the Pennsylvania ferryboat Hudson City, which left Desbrosses Street at 8:30 o'clock last night, reached its slip at Jersey City, one of the passengers notified a deckhand that he had seen a woman place a baby on the seat in the rear cabin and hurry out through the wagon gangway to the bow of the boat. He tried to stop her, but failed. The child was a boy, apparently about a month old. It was neatly dressed, but there were no marks on any of its garments. The child will be taken to the Hudson County Almshouse.

Mayor Gleason's Treat to Children.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City has announced that he will give an excursion to the school children of his city. The Mayor has engaged a steamer and five barges for Monday, Aug. 3. A barge will be at the disposal of the children of each of the five wards ofthe city. The total capacity will be 7,000 children. Mayor Gleason will pay all the expenses. The trip will be around Greater New-York.

ELEVATED ROAD DEFIANT

PERSISTS IN VIOLATING A LAW NOW OF TWO YEARS' STANDING.

Passengers on the East Side Who Change to the Suburban Line Are Entitled to a Continuous Passage, Yet They Are Hustled Out at the Harlem River Terminus—Complaint of a Citizen Might Bring About an Indictment.

If some long-suffering citizen, who lives across the Harlem River and is obliged to use the Third Avenue elevated and the suburban roads to get to his home, will come forward and make a complaint to the District Attorney's office against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, it is probable that an indictment could shortly be found against that corporation and that New-York citizens could enjoy the rights which are theirs under the law.

The Manhattan Company is daily guilty of a misdemeanor in its open and flagrant violation of Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, but the District Attorney's office has so far taken no steps to stop this violation, because, it seems, no one has so far taken the pains to make a formal complaint against the road. The law thus violated says:

Any passenger on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad who has paid the fare required for passage from any point on said railway east of Broadway, between the Battery and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, not exceeding 5 cents, shall be entitled to a continuous passage, without change of cars, on the Suburban Rapid Transit Railway, or on any railway owned and operated by the Manhattan Railway Company.

This law has been in force two years already, but the company has never made the slightest attempt to comply with it either for the convenience of its weary passengers or for the simple reason that it is right and the law.

Every man who pays 5 cents for his ticket and goes from some point on the east side to some point across the Harlem River is painfully well aware that he is hustled out without ceremony at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and at great personal inconvenience make a change into the cars of the Suburban Road.

"If the law reads that way," said Assistant District Attorney Unger yesterday, "the company is certainly guilty of a misdemeanor in not complying with it. I have not read the law carefully myself, but if some one would make a complaint the matter would go before the Grand Jury and be properly tested. I doubt if one person in every ten knows anything about the law, for if it was generally known there would surely be plenty of elevated road passengers only too glad to come forward with a complaint and make a test case."

Compliance on the part of the company with the law entitling passengers to a continuous passage without change of cars would simplify travel and save so much confusion, crowding, and discomfort, that in all probability some one will come forward and make a complaint and thereby force the Manhattan Railway to give citizens their full rights.

FOR A DOUBLE-DECK TUNNEL.

J. W. Reno Believes His System Would Solve Rapid Transit Problem.

Jesse W. Reno, whose plan for an underground system of rapid transit has heretofore attracted appreciative consideration from many persons who have given the subject careful and intelligent study, has, through his counsel, R. W. G. Welling, formally submitted the scheme to the Rapid Transit Commission.

Mr. Reno and his associates believe that the scheme can be carried out without resubmission of the question to the Appellate Court, without objection from the property owners, and at much less cost to the city than the plan proposed by the board, and recently discarded.

The double-deck tunnel plan, which Mr. Reno proposes, is alleged to have none of the uncertainties, as to damage suits, inherent in the plan that has just been declared impracticable. In a statement to the public, made by the Rapid Transit Commission May 25, the Rapid Transit act is explained as follows:

A condition of the construction was the consent of the owners of a majority of the abutting property, or, if they should not consent, then the consent of the Appellate Division. The consent of owners would have obviated the necessity of application to the court. But the consent could, in the opinion of the commission, have been obtained only by enormous overpayment from public funds to Broadway owners.

Mr. Reno and his counsel say: "Now, as the double-deck system herewith submitted will not at any point along the line invade the sidewalk vaults, and as the distance of the tunnel walls (24 feet) from the building line obviates the necessity for underpinning of foundations, there can be made no valid objection to its construction by the property owners. Thus, the 'enormous overpayments from public funds to Broadway owners,' required in your recent plan, (variously estimated by experts before you at from $12,000,000 to $16,000,000,) or in lieu of which a resubmission of the case to the Appellate Court, will be avoided, and advertisements for bids can be soon proceeded with.

"Aside from the question of non-interference with vaults and foundations, we are prepared to show that the double-deck tunnel in its own structure has a marked economy in construction for every foot along the line, as compared with your wide-tunnel plan. For example, the amount of material composing the tunnel roof, (steel beams, masonry, &c.,) is only one-half as great in the double-deck tunnel as it is in the wide tunnel. Furthermore, the quantity of earth, pipes, &c., over the roof, which have to be removed and replaced during construction, are also only one-half as great for the ten miles of four-track tunnel proposed.

"If we include these and other economies of construction, which can be shown to amount to $5,000,000, the $12,000,000 estimated to relinquish the vaults, and $3,500,000 which the experts have allowed for underpinning foundations, we have a total economy for the double-deck plan of over $20,000,000."

Other advantages of this plan set forth are greater safety in operating the four tracks in two tiers, because of less switching and crossing of the trains, and less chance for confusion of signal lights; accessibility of stations because in the double-deck tunnel the local platforms are 12 feet and the express platforms 25 feet below the surface, while in the commission's plans the local and express platforms both required a descent of 28 feet; commodiousness, and economy in operation. In the double-deck plan, access to the thirteen Boulevard stations can be had from the centre, so that only one waiting room and one set of employes will be necessary for each station.

Mr. Reno and Mr. Welling believe that a satisfactory contractor for the construction and operation of this system of rapid transit can be found, so that construction may proceed without delay, and the time and money so far spent on this work will not be lost.

TALK OVER EXTENSION PLANS.

Messrs. Gould and Sage Call on the Mayor—Road Committee's Meeting.

George J. Gould and Russell Sage, representing the elevated railroad company, called on the Mayor yesterday further to discuss with him the proposed extension of the Manhattan system in the alleged interest of rapid transit.

The Mayor, it will be remembered, had two other conferences with Messrs. Gould and Sage prior to the decision against the underground road by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Mayor took his visitors into his inner office yesterday, and there the three had their heads together for nearly an hour and a half. Russell Sage came out of the office first, and as he hurried away he declared, "I have not a word to say. We had a pleasant talk. That's all."

Mr. Gould remained with the Mayor twenty minutes longer, and he said when he came out: "There has been nothing done except to consider the plans laid before the Mayor a few weeks ago. Things are not yet in such shape that they can be given to the public. We had a very pleasant talk with the Mayor."

Mayor Strong confirmed the valuable information that the "talk" had been a pleasant one. When asked if he could not give the newspapers some information on so important a matter, he said: "I guess I could, but I won't—not at present."

The Mayor said there would probably be more conferences, but when he would not say.

The fact of the matter is that the conference of yesterday was simply a preliminary to a meeting of the committee of the Manhattan Company Directors which will be held to-day. This committee is made up of Messrs. Gould and Sage and Robert Gallaway. In this understood it will agree on a definite proposition to be made to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and that after the meeting Messrs. Gould and Sage will present the proposition to the Mayor.

FLOATING LODGING HOUSE CLOSED.

Barge Towed to Blackwell's Island—Mr. Faure Satisfied with the Work.

The floating lodging house at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, its mission as a refuge for the poor and homeless being at an end, was towed to Blackwell's Island and dismantled yesterday.

The lodging house, originally the excursion barge Merchant, was hired for three months to test a theory of Commissioner Faure of the Department of Charities. Mr. Faure thought that a large majority of the vagrants who haunted the police station lodgings were poor and homeless because they were in hard luck, and not because of any intemperate or vicious tendencies. He is satisfied with the result of the experiment. Since March 11, the day it was opened to the public, 10,947 men received bed, bath, and breakfast free at the lodging house.

With the coming of fine weather the demand had fallen off, and during May the applications for shelter and food had averaged less than 45 a night. Convinced that its mission had been accomplished, the Commissioner of Charities ordered the barge to be closed.

The beds and other fittings will be put into the storehouse at Blackwell's Island, subject to requisition by the department, and the barge itself will resume its former work of carrying excursions.

Two New Parks for Jersey City.

Jersey City is likely to have two new parks very soon. They will be purchased by authority of an act passed in 1894. Neither will be very large, but they will afford public breathing places in sections of the city that have never had parks. One will be in Greenville, the other in the old Hudson City district. In the latter the city has secured the option of a tract embracing fifty city lots, between Ogden Avenue and the brow of the Heights, and running from the Paterson Plank Road to Franklin Street. The Greenville Park, on which the city has also secured an option, consists of four acres, bounded by Garfield Avenue, the Central Railroad, Richards Street, and the New-York Bay Cemetery.

CLERGYMEN READY TO ACT

THEY WILL TRY TO STOP THE MAHER-SLAVIN PRIZEFIGHT.

Warrants Issued for the Arrests of the Principals—An Appeal Signed by Six Well-Known Long Island City Ministers Sent to the County and Town Authorities—They Hope to Suppress All Pugilistic Encounters.

A number of Long Island City clergymen have joined in an attempt to prevent the "sparring match" between Peter Maher and Frank Slavin, which is scheduled to take place in the Eureka Athletic Club's house, in Long Island City, to-night.

Their bugle call is a little late, but they are confident that energetic action in the next twelve hours will accomplish their aims. They have already secured warrants of arrest for the principals from Justice Ingram, and have put these documents in the hands of Sheriff Doht for use as soon as Messrs. Maher and Slavin set foot upon Long Island City's soil.

They protest against the proposed contest in the belief that the advertised "twenty rounds" will give ample scope for and is intended to be a slugging match of the ugliest and bloodiest character.

They have sent an appeal to Gov. Morton, seeking his intervention, and have served the following notice upon Mayor Gleason, Sheriff Doht, and District Attorney Noble:

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.,
May 27, 1896.

To the Hon. Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City; the Hon. Henry Doht, Sheriff of Queens County, and the Hon. Daniel Noble, District Attorney of Queens County:

You are all familiar with the widely published announcements of the fight between the celebrated pugilists Peter Maher and Frank P. Slavin to come off on Friday evening, May 29, 1896, in Eureka Athletic Hall in this city.

While the Mayor has declared that the fight will be nothing more than a sparring match, the general belief is that it will turn out to be what is commonly known as a prizefight. The terms of the advertisements, the manner of the advertising, the length of the contest as announced, the price of the tickets, the patronage of sporting men from this country, the fighting reputation of the contestants, (one of whom was prevented from fighting in Texas by special action of the Governor and Legislature of that State,) the venue in which their hard-hitting powers are exploited, the recent "slugging match" in Eureka Athletic Hall, and the knowing manner of the lovers of prizefighting all indicate that there is a purpose to have hard hitting at this meeting.

We cannot rest supinely in the face of these public preparations for this event, which threatens not only to disgrace Long Island City even more than she has been disgraced by unlawful and disorderly acts, but also to injure the peace and dignity of the State of New-York.

We therefore call upon you to prevent this meeting by legal measures if you have evidence upon which to act. You, our officers, are the persons who should move in such matters on the first indication of the danger of illegal conduct. It may be that you have been earnestly and conscientiously gathering up the evidence which men with your facilities, spurred by your official obligations, certainly could get if you desire; and it may be that you have some plan of action devised that will prevent the fight from taking place.

If such is not the case, then we call upon you to attend the fight in your capacity of officers of this community for the express purpose of preventing any violation of law and of sustaining the peace and dignity of our city, county, and State, and with sufficient force to accomplish the said purpose.

Realizing that the coming into our city of a great crowd, which, as has been announced, will pay to the managers an immense sum of money for the privilege of witnessing the fight may produce conditions that your ordinary force and determination may not be able to cope with, we have communicated with the Society for the Prevention of Crime and with certain other conspicuous moral forces who will undoubtedly be present to be able to assist the heroic and disinterested manner in which you will no doubt perform your duty.

As this matter concerns gravely the entire State, we have also communicated with his Excellency the Governor. Yours respectfully,

EDMUND D. COOPER, 142 Franklin Street.
CHARLES PARK, 954 Boulevard.
JAMES A. MACMILLAN, 238 People Street.
DANIEL VAN PELT, 80 Remsen Street.
E. CUNNINGHAM, 129 Sixth Street.
GEORGE W. WEST, 188 Van Alst Avenue.

Some critics of this movement think they notice in it a commercial motive on the part of some of its friends whose names are not prominent in the proceedings. They allege that some of those who are applauding this step by the clergymen have a mysterious interest in a rival athletic club—the Empire of Maspeth—which is just across Long Island City's border and which has been the scene of frequent fights of late.

The clergymen who head this law and order movement laugh at this notion as absurd. One of them said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening:

"Possibly some of those who have come forward to help us in this good cause may not be actuated by purely unselfish motives. Perhaps there may be some, though I doubt it, who are interested in this other club. But if any such are in the movement and think they are using us to further any schemes of their own they are very foolish, for their own clubhouse might be the next object of our attention.

"We would assuredly not be so inconsistent as to stop a prizefight in one clubhouse and then tamely see another permitted in a neighboring structure. We have no grudge against any one to satisfy, no feeling against any man or set of men. It is simply this: Here is what promises to be a brutal, demoralizing exhibition at the very doors of thousands of decent citizens, and we propose to stop it, and will stop it if there is any virtue in arousing a healthy public sentiment and compelling officials to do their duty."

The Rev. Dr. E. D. Cooper, whose name heads the list of signers, is Archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Queens County and rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria. The latter position he has filled for twenty-seven years.

The Rev. Charles Park is the young pastor of the Astoria Presbyterian Church, which recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. He is always found at the front when any iniquity is to be fought, and has taken a leading part in all the reform movements in Long Island City, of which Astoria is a picturesque part.

Mr. MacMillan is pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church. He is a new-comer in Long Island City and a young man, but makes up in the energy of his Scotch ancestry his deficiency in years.

Mr. Cunningham is pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, which is in the Hunter's Point section of the city and nearest of all to the scene of the proposed fight. Mr. West is the rector of St. John's Church, also in the Hunter's Point district.

William E. Stewart is counsel for the protestors. It was he who successfully fought the preliminary battle in the court yesterday, which resulted in the issuance of the warrants of arrest.

GOV. MORTON ACTS AT ONCE.

Sends a Letter to Queens County's Sheriff in Regard to the Fight.

ALBANY, May 28.—The Rev. Charles Park called at the Executive Chamber, and presented a remonstrance, signed by himself and other clergymen of Long Island City, against the projected fist fight between Peter Maher and Frank P. Slavin, which is advertised to take place at the Eureka Athletic Club, in that city, Friday evening. He requested the Governor to exercise his authority to prevent a "slugging" match between these two well-known pugilists. In pursuance of his request, Gov. Morton has addressed this communication to the Sheriff of Queens County:

I am advised by citizens of Queens County that a violation of the law of this State in relation to prize fighting is intended to take place in or near Long Island City, and in the County of Queens, and that one Maher and one Slavin are to be the principals in such prize fight. I therefore admonish you that it is your sworn duty to use every means at your command or under your authority to prevent any violation of the law in this regard, and to arrest all parties who participate in or aid and abet any such unlawful act or acts.

Your duty is clearly defined by the law, and you have the power to call upon all peace officers and the National Guard, if necessary, for requisite aid. Very respectfully,

LEVI P. MORTON, Governor.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

It Will Probably Render Its Decision by the End of Summer.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—At their meeting to-morrow, the members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission will consider the advisability of transferring their headquarters from Washington to some quiet place where uninterrupted attention may be devoted to the matter of formulating a decision on the serious question which the commission has been delegated to solve. This indicates the beginning of the end in the commission's work, and it is not unlikely that the findings of the tribunal may be determined before the end of the Summer.

Several places have been suggested for the future headquarters, notably some resort in the Adirondacks. Suggestions of seaside places and of resorts in the Alleghany Mountains have also been made. Whether or not the commission will decide to take this step will depend on the developments as to additional evidence that the commission may desire. An appendix to the British Blue Book on the boundary dispute has been prepared in London, and is expected at any time. The translation of important documents by the Venezuelan Government has not been completed, and the commission will not begin the consideration of the entire subject until these are received.

A report from the expert of the commission at The Hague is expected in a few days, but, despite the lack of this material, the commission to-morrow may definitely determine on a change of base. The receipt of the appendix to the Blue Book, the Venezuelan translation, and the report of the expert will mark the beginning of the end, and it is probable that consideration looking to a decision on the dispute will commence when these have been examined.

Dock Board President Re-elected.

The Dock Board at a meeting yesterday re-elected Commissioner E. C. O'Brien President and Commissioner Edwin F. Einstein Treasurer. Plans submitted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a ferryhouse and two slips at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, north of the Erie Railroad ferry slip, were approved. The board agreed to ask the Corporation Counsel to push condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the Screw Dock property on the East River, extending 303 feet between Pike and Market Streets, including Pier 39, which is to be improved under the department's new plans.

Clearing House Safeguards.

The sub-committee of the Clearing House Committee, which has in charge the question of restrictive indorsements on checks, drafts, and notes, met yesterday and discussed measures for strengthening the means of protecting the New-York banks in making collections for out-of-town correspondents. It is expected that this sub-committee will formulate a rule, or a suggestion, and submit it to the full Clearing House Committee at an early day.

THE LAW AGAINST HER

MISS SPRINKLE DIRECTED TO GIVE UP HER HALF-SISTERS.

She Was Charged by Her Half-Brother with Kidnapping Them—The Children Were Happy with Her and Well Cared for, but Magistrate Crane Reluctantly Granted Their Father's Request for Their Return to Ohio.

Flora H. Sprinkle of 330 West Forty-third Street, a pretty young artist, was charged yesterday, before Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, by her half-brother, Thomas J. Sprinkle, with kidnapping two little girls from Mount Orah, Brown County, Ohio.

But she was honorably discharged by the Magistrate, who said that she was deserving of the highest praise. She was told, however, that the children could not stay with her, as their father has the first claim to them.

The girls she was charged with having abducted are Iva and Sylva Sprinkle, eleven and seven years old, respectively. They are half-sisters of Miss Sprinkle and her half-brother.

Thomas Sprinkle testified that on Feb. 24 Miss Sprinkle visited her stepfather, his own father, in Ohio. She was allowed to bring the two little children to New-York. Later, regretting his action, the father sent Thomas to bring them back.

When Thomas visited his half-sister's apartments he found the children living in luxurious surroundings and unwilling to return with him to Ohio. Miss Sprinkle refused to let them go. Thomas then swore out a warrant for her arrest.

In court yesterday the little girls cried and said they wanted to stay with their half-sister. They said their father did not treat them well.

"I took these little girls away," Miss Sprinkle said, "because I love them, and I would have brought them up as ladies and given them an education and placed them in social surroundings they could not obtain in Ohio."

"But you have no legal right to them, if their father wants them back," said the Magistrate.

"But they do not want to go back," replied Miss Sprinkle.

The children were then asked by the Magistrate: "Do you want to go back?"

"No, we do not," replied the oldest one, sobbing. "He don't treat us right."

"See," interrupted Miss Sprinkle, "I can show you that I am able to take care of these children."

Then she produced a bank book to show that she has the means to care for the girls. She said that after her mother's death she was brought up by a wealthy aunt, who on her death had left her a comfortable competency. Miss Sprinkle wept as she pleaded for the children. She said that she never was in a police court before, and her grief and the evidence of refinement marked in her appearance and language excited the sympathy of every one in court.

"I am sorry," said Magistrate Crane; "but the law allows me no alternative. You have no legal right to the children, and their father can claim them. You have done no wrong, and I will not entertain any complaint against you."

When led out of court, the little children cried bitterly and clung to the dress of Miss Sprinkle. They will probably be taken to Ohio to-day by their half-brother.

AFTER MR. PLATT'S PLACE.

What Some of Warner Miller's Friends Say of His Plans.

Some of Warner Miller's political allies say that he proposes to make an aggressive fight to secure control of the next Republican State Convention, in the attempt to establish himself on the chair now occupied by Mr. Platt as boss of the Republican Party.

Mr. Miller proposes, so one of his followers said yesterday, to make a tour of the State, "from Montauk Point to Suspension Bridge, preaching the gospel of anti-Plattism and urging the voters to help wrest Mr. Platt's power from him."

As soon as the Republican National Convention is out of the way, this good work will be begun, according to the present programme. Mr. Miller might not capture the delegates to the State Convention for himself, but his friends think he would be able to get more out of it by following this course than in any other way, now that he has openly attacked Mr. Platt.

The idea of the Miller men is that the Milholland men and the McKinley League will rally under the Miller banner. This does not suit the Milholland men. They do not propose to let an eleventh-hour convert head their procession.

Dinner of the 99th Regiment Veterans

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, for the war was celebrated last evening by about forty survivors with a reunion dinner at Clark's, on Twenty-third Street. The President, John E. White, presided. Among others present were Gen. D. W. Wardrop, who was Colonel of the regiment during the war; James Kennedy, F. W. Ritschy, Philip Corell, and James D. Potter, the oldest living member of the company, who is more than ninety years old.

THE EYE OF THE IDOL.

BY AN ORIENTAL TALE.

OWEN HALL

AUTHOR OF "THE TRACK OF A STORM"

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SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Richard Thurston and the narrator of the story are officers in the Thirty-ninth Bengal Infantry. During a skirmish in the recent Burmese rebellion Agha-Bhah, Thurston's native servant, is fatally wounded. He sends for Thurston, and, thanking him for risking his life for his own in the fight, gives him, by the hand of a fellow-native, a remarkable ring, telling him it is a talisman which may bring danger to the wearer, and will also warn him of the danger. As Agha is dying, he sees a strange look in the face of his native friend, Bani, and he tells Thurston to beware of this man. The stone in the ring is curiously carved in the shape of an eye. Bani comes to Thurston that evening, and applies for Agha's place. After he departs, Thurston and his friend observe that the stone gives out a bright light, which gradually fades away. Thurston's friend advises him to dispose of the ring, but he decides to wear it. One night, as the regiment bivouacs near a temple in the outskirts of Mandalay, a cry of terror is heard from the temple. Thurston rushes in and is set upon and wounded by two natives, but is rescued by Bani, who appears and drives off the assassins. While he is summoning aid, Thurston and his friend observe that the light is flashing from the stone on Thurston's hand. As they look, it fades away. Thurston goes into hospital, a small Buddhist monastery. He is faithfully nursed by Bani. While he is still weak, he wakes up after a nap, and finds the building in flames and himself unable to move, while the ring is flashing its light. Bani rushes in and saves him. Afterward he asks Bani what he can do for him by way of reward. Bani looks expressively at the ring, which just then again flashes its mystic warning.

PART IV.

It was officially announced that Capt. Richard Thurston had suffered a relapse owing to shock experienced on the occasion of the fire at the hospital, and six weeks later I got a few lines from Dick himself telling me that he was being shipped back to Calcutta for a sea change. Bani had nursed him through the second and most serious part of his illness, and it was impossible that Dick could have taken anybody in his place unless he had wanted to rejoin the regiment. Yet, if it had been possible, Dick would gladly have got rid of him. He was ashamed even to admit it to himself, and the feeling did not influence his treatment of him in any way, and yet over and over again on the long river trip down to Rangoon, and again on the voyage up to Calcutta, he longed for the time to come when he might no longer find himself confronted by Bani's sombre eyes and inscrutable smile. Let him but once get ashore, he thought to himself, as he lay under the awning of the poop deck on his way up the Bay of Bengal, and his servant might rejoin him at the depot at Lucknow—and he was conscious of a sensation of increased freedom at the very thought.

The day before they reached Calcutta he told Bani that he felt so much better that he should be able to do without his help and should send him up to Lucknow to report at the depot. Bani said nothing, but the shadow that passed over his unrevealing face spoke so unmistakably of keen disappointment that Dick couldn't help adding, good-naturedly: "And, Bani, I mean to give you this ring that was the gift of Agha, but first I must see a man who knows the history of all stones, even old Isaac, at the bazaar, to learn what is the mystery of the stone that shines."

Bani's face lighted up and then clouded again as he listened, but he only made a low salaam as he replied: "The Captain Sahib is good to his servant. May the blessing of Allah rest upon his head."

Next day they landed in Calcutta. It was evening before the work of removal to a hotel had been accomplished, and Dick had recovered sufficiently from the unusual fatigue to move from the couch on which he had been entreated to rest by Bani when he asked leave to go into the city to see a brother. When he did so, at last, however, he felt the full force of his long-pent-up curiosity return upon him. He would see old Isaac, if possible, that very night, and learn what he could tell him of the mysterious jewel. Almost at the moment the determination was formed in his mind Bani glided with his noiseless step into the room, and Dick hastened to tell him what he meant to do. "It is late," he said, with a low salaam, "and the Sahib Captain will no longer find Isaac at the bazaar. Nevertheless, by the blessing of Allah, thy servant can find his dwelling."

"You know where Isaac lives?"

"Thy servant hath learned it but now."

It was not until it was nearly dark that

He Seized the Arm of the Dark Figure.

Bani and he set out. The former had taken the precaution to carry his side arms—the same weapon, indeed, with which he had made so gallant a defense in the pagoda at Mandalay.

As Dick followed Bani through one after another of the long, dimly lighted streets of the great Indian capital, a thousand vague ideas flitted through his mind as to the nature of the ring and the possible explanations of its apparently miraculous qualities. His mind was so full of these speculations, indeed, that he hardly noticed the direction they had taken, and it was with something of a start that he realized at last that he must have walked some distance, and that he was now in a part of the city which was entirely new to him.

"You are sure you know the way, Bani?" he asked, looking a little suspiciously around him in the darkness, unrelieved except by an occasional twinkling light shining out above the high blank walls that usually faced the quiet street.

"At the next corner, where even now the light shineth, Sahib, is the house of Isaac," was the reassuring reply.

Dick cast another glance around. "Keep a good lookout, Bani," he said; "it is possible that danger may conceal itself in these shadows."

As he spoke the word danger he almost involuntarily raised his hand, which hung by his side, and glanced toward the ring. He stopped. There was a strange, deep crimson light burning deep down in the heart of the stone, which even in the darkness seemed to glow like a live coal. Danger! He looked up quickly and saw that already Bani was at least a dozen yards in advance. At the same moment he heard the muffled sound of footsteps behind him. He half turned, and as he did so a shadowy figure sprang suddenly out of the darkness, and at the same instant he felt a sharp pain in his arm—he had been stabbed.

He seized the arm of the dark figure, but at the same instant his eye made out others hurrying up. With a sudden cry, "Help, Bani, help!" Dick hurled the man from him and bounded backward. It was time. In a second he saw himself followed by three dark figures, and it was with infinite relief that he saw the flash of Bani's sword bayonet as he threw himself between him and his pursuers. There was a clash of steel, and a sharp exclamation in an unknown tongue from one of the men, who staggered back from the point of Bani's weapon. With a wild, fierce cry, one of the others sprang forward; even in the darkness Dick could see the flash of his uplifted knife, while at the same moment Bani struck at him fiercely. Both men staggered backward, and Dick snatched the sword bayonet from Bani's hand as it dropped helplessly by his side. The third man, seeing him armed, gave a long, melancholy cry, and without renewing the attack melted into the darkness.

Before Dick could return to where Bani lay on the ground, doors were opened in several of the courtyard walls, and more than one light showed figures hurrying out.

"Are you much hurt, Bani?" said Dick, kneeling beside the silent figure that lay so still in the shadow. There was no reply. "He has fainted," he said, looking up into the face of a tall, venerable-looking figure, with a white beard, who had come up, accompanied by several others, who seemed to be his servants, and one of whom carried a lantern. The tall man motioned to the servant beside him, who instantly stepped forward with the lantern and threw its light on the prostrate figure.

"Not so," said the tall man gravely. "The man is dead!"

Two of the men lifted Bani and carried him into the house from which the party had come. Not a word was said as they did so, and Dick, with bowed head and a feeling of very sincere sorrow, followed them through the gateway, across the courtyard, where he could dimly make out a fountain, the water from which fell with a gentle drip in the darkness, and thence into a hall lighted by a swinging lamp, which threw a soft, luxurious light upon the room. They laid Bani down on a couch, to which they were directed by a silent wave of the old man's hand.

"I have to thank you, Sir," Dick said, "for the trouble you have taken, although I am afraid it can be of no service to my unfortunate servant."

"Your servant?" he asked, turning toward Dick, with a courteous gesture.

"Yes, Sir. I am Capt. Thurston of the Thirty-ninth, and Bani was, as you see, a private, and my personal servant."

"Ah!" said the old man, turning and looking curiously into the dead face which lay with the same dark unrevealing look it had worn in life. "And one Agha-Bhah of the same regiment—know you aught of him?"

Dick started at the question, and looked wonderingly at the questioner. "Agha-Bhah," he said; "he was killed in Burmah, at my side. He gave me this ring before he died." Dick held

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EVIDENCE OF SELLING BY INVESTMENT HOLDERS.

The St. Louis Disaster Adds to the Universal Feeling of Depression—Revival of Uneasiness over the Political Situation—Important Decision Sustaining the Joint Traffic Association—Burlington Earnings—Gold Shipments.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The St. Louis disaster added to the almost universal feeling of depression which prevailed at the opening of business, although it is a question whether it was responsible for the selling of long stock, which became pronounced for the first time to-day. Several commission houses had orders to liquidate accounts of customers weary of waiting for better prices. There was a distinct revival of uneasiness over the political situation.

An incident of the day, which, under ordinary circumstances, might have helped the market materially, but which passed without apparent effect, was Judge Wheeler's decision dismissing the suit of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Joint Traffic Association. The railways concerned have been working under an agreement to maintain rates since Jan. 1, and, as is well known, they have succeeded in doing so. The decision, therefore, while most satisfactory and encouraging, will really make no change in the situation further than the promise it gives of stability in the future. The Burlington statement for April shows a decrease in net earnings of $29,563. It had been known for several days that the statement would not be favorable. It seems probable that the shipments of gold on Saturday will amount to about $2,000,000.

The volume of business showed considerable expansion, the transactions amounting to 153,668 shares, against 63,919 yesterday. The increase, however, was at the expense of values. Sugar was the most active stock, and it closed 1⅜ lower, at 121⅞, having sold as low as 121¼. Laclede Gas declined 1¼ points on fears that the property of the company had suffered in the general wreck in St Louis. Declines in the other industrials were fractional. The Grangers led the railway list in activity as well as weakness. Burlington lost 1¼ points, St. Paul ⅝, and Rock Island ¼. London sold St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville; the latter ended ¾ lower. Southern preferred lost ⅞ and Reading ⅛. Final prices were about the lowest of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for seven months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¾ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6c per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $83,386,441; balances, $4,294,030; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $559,866.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$31,532,319
Imports for same period	19,082,313
Net exports	$12,500,006
Net exports to date, 1895	13,010,119
Net exports to date, 1894	34,011,219
Net exports to date, 1893	56,022,612

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15@5.14⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight—12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Oregon Imp. 1st....1	Brooklyn El. 1st....1
U. P. ext. S. F. 8s...1	Brooklyn El. 2d...5
U. S. Leather 6s....1	C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.1
	Gal., H. & S. A. 2d.1
	St. L. & S. F. cn 4s.2
	Union El. 1st.....2
	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..3

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ⅛. The sales were $100,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	94½
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109
4s, c., 1907	109¼	109½
4s, r., 1925	116¼	116⅜
4s, c., 1925	116½	116⅝
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	....	103½
Currency 6s, 1898	....	106
Currency 6s, 1899	....	108
Cherokee 4s, 1896	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1897	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1898	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1899	....	100

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Lincoln National	150
American Ex	168	Manhattan	207
Broadway	230	Marke & Fulton	140
Butch. & Drovers'	130	Mechanics'	188
Central National	120	Merchants'	134
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Ex	110
City	500	Metropolis	300
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Commerce	205	New-Amsterdam	190
Corn Exchange	282	New-York	234
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	112
Fourth National	180	Park	206
Gallatin National	295	Republic	146
German American	112	Seaboard Nat	167
Hanover	312	Third National	105
Imp. & Traders'	530	Western Nat	110
Irving	137½		

There was a sale of 18 shares of Western National at 110¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 95; Reading, ¼, to 5½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 64⅝, and New-York Central, ⅛, to 99¼. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36¼; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 50½; Erie, ¼, to 14⅜; Atchison, ¼, to 15; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 15⅝; Union Pacific, ¼, to 7⅝, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 78⅝. British consols advanced 9-16, to 113⅝ for money and ⅝, to 113⅝ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £41,219 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 58.39 per cent., is now 59.34 per cent., against a decline from 64.38 per cent. to 63.40 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The minimum discount rate of the Bank of England is unchanged at 2 per cent.

PARIS, May 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 6,825,000f in gold and an increase of 2,100,000f in silver.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,174,012, against $1,526,606 last week and $1,947,952 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,096,842, against $1,500,668 last week and $1,807,138 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons of the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company's consolidated first mortgage bonds maturing June 1 will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149½	149½	149½	149½	...	150	152	21
American Cotton Oil	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	12½	12½	215
American Cotton Oil pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ⅛	54¾	54¾	785
American Express	115½	115½	115	115	...	114	116	94
*American Sugar Refineries	122¾	122¾	121¼	121⅞	—1⅜	121⅞	122	44,924
*American Sugar Refineries pf	104¼	104¼	103½	103½	...	103⅝	104	45
American Tobacco	66½	66½	65⅝	65⅞	— ⅝	65½	65¾	3,820
American Tobacco pf	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅜	99	100	274
Ann Arbor	8	8	8	8	...	...	7½	10
Ann Arbor pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½	24¼	25	100
At., T. & S. F., all in. paid	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛	14½	14⅝	1,134
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22¾	22¾	22	22	— ¾	21⅝	22	320
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛	⅝	¾	100
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛	17⅜	17⅜	200
*Bay State Gas	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛	28½	29½	300
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	—2⅜	58	60	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼	16⅜	16⅝	400
Chicago & Alton	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	...	157	159	17
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	...	...	99½	25
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67½	67½	66¾	67	— ⅝	66¾	67¼	4,025
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78¼	78¼	77	77½	—1¼	77	77¾	12,698
Chicago & Northwestern	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	— ¼	105¼	105⅝	590
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅝	76⅝	76	76⅛	— ⅝	76	76⅛	16,265
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128	127½	127½	—1	127½	128	628
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¾	69¾	69½	69⅝	— ¼	69⅜	69⅝	3,300
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34	34	34	34⅛	+ ⅛	34¼	34⅜	625
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	...	82	85	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1¾	27	27¼	180
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16	16	16	16	—2	16	17	100
Consolidated Gas Company	156	156	156	156	...	156½	156⅞	420
Delaware & Hudson	126	126⅜	125½	125½	...	124½	125½	63
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47	47	47	— ½	46⅝	47¼	250
Dist. & G. F., all in. paid	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ½	17½	17⅝	4,417
Erie	14	14	14	14	— ¼	13½	13¾	145
Erie 1st pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾	...	...	160
General Electric	33⅝	34½	33⅜	33⅝	— ¾	33⅝	33⅞	1,400
Illinois Central	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¼	...	92	94	2
Laclede Gas	23	23	22	23	—1¼	23	24	1,110
Louisville & Nashville	49⅜	49⅝	49	49⅛	— ⅜	49	49⅜	9,505
Manhattan Con	103¼	103¼	102⅞	103	— ⅛	102⅞	103	3,523
*Metropolitan Traction	108	108	108	108	—1	107¼	108¼	100
Mexican National ctfs	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛	¾	1⅝	100
Michigan Central	95	96	95	96	+1	96	98	320
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ½	46½	48	100
Minnesota Iron	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛	66	69	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜	24⅜	25	600
Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ¼	24½	24¾	2,471
Mobile & Ohio	20¾	20¾	20	20	—2	19¾	23	325
*National Lead Company	24⅝	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅜	24¾	25½	350
New-Jersey Central	103	105½	103	105½	— ⅛	105	105½	250
New-York Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ⅜	96¼	96¾	475
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8¾	9	8¾	9	...	8¾	9¼	60
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼	23½	24	100
Nor. & West. pf., 1st in. paid	71½	71½	71½	71½	...	73	73¾	70
North American Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...	5⅝	5¾	551
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	5¼	5¼	4¾	4¾	...	4¾	5¼	265
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛	15¼	15½	2,400
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼	14	14½	400
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	1	1	½	1	...	½	2	135
Pacific Mail	25½	25½	25½	25½	...	25¾	26	40
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	— ½	10	10¼	6,220
P., C., C. & St. Louis	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜	15	18	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	158	158	158	158	—1	157	160	124
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	43⅛	42½	42½	— ¾	42¾	43	1,200
Southern Pacific	19	19	18¾	19	...	18¾	19½	400
Southern Railway	9	9½	9	9	— ⅛	8⅝	9	1,020
Southern Railway pf	28¾	28⅝	28	28¾	— ⅜	28⅜	28⅝	3,989
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25¾	25¾	25⅛	25¼	— ¾	25¼	25½	8,810
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	...	8	8	250
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	7⅜	7½	1,275
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼	5⅛	5½	290
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r.	10	10	10	10	...	10	10¾	2
United States Express	40	40	40	40	—2	40	42	430
United States Leather	9	9	9	9	...	9	9½	200
*United States Leather pf	64½	64½	63⅜	64	— ½	63⅝	64⅜	3,085
United States Rubber	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜	23⅛	23½	200
United States Rubber pf	83¼	84	82⅝	82⅝	—1½	82	83	1,140
Wabash pf	17½	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛	17	17⅜	1,055
Western Union Telegraph	85	85	84¾	84¾	— ⅜	84¾	85	1,080
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅛	9½	9⅝	6,235
Total sales								153,668

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	...	...	...	800

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	108½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 6,000	58¾
10,000	109	6,000	58½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 9,000	33	1,000	58⅝
18,000	32½	Mor & E new 6s 2,000	120½
Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s 8,000	78	Morris & E Con Gtd 7,000	142
20,000	78¼	N Y, N H & H 4s con deb certfs 1,000	131⅞
10,000	78¼	1,000	131½
500	78⅜	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 10,000	100¾
Atch, Top & San Fé adjustmt 4s 5,000	40¼	Nor & W Gen Mtge 10,000	123
20,000	40	North Pac 1st 6s 5,000	117
10,000	40½	North Pac Cons 5s	
19,000	40¼	Trust Co certfs assented 1,000	49⅝
Austin & N'wn 1st 5,000	86½	50,000	49¾
4,000	86¼	10,000	49⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000	84	3,000	49½
Brooklyn Elev 2d 1,000	55	Nor Pac col tr nts J P M & Co ctfs 10,000	91¾
10,000	50	1,000	91½
Cent of N J G M 5s registered 1,000	116½	11,000	91¾
Central N J 1st Consol, 1899 2,000	108¼	Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 5,000	94¼
Ches & Ohio Con 6s 10,000	107⅝	5,000	94
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 3,000	73⅜	Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000	104½
Chicago & Erie 1st 3,000	109¼	2,000s3	104¾
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 23,000	45¼	Oregon Imprvmt 1st 2,000	111¾
3,000	45	Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs 15,000	111¾
1,000	44½	2,000	111¾
Chic & Northwestern S F deb 5s, 1933 5,000	109⅝	Pac Mo 1st 4s 5,000	102
1,000	109¾	Phil & Rdg gen 4s Tr Co cts stm assd 17,000	45½
Chic & Northwestern 25 year deb 5s 1,000	105	3,000	79¼
Chic, R I & P ext 5s 3,000	104¾	Pittsb'g & W'n 1st 1,000	76¼
1,000	104⅞	Rio Grande Wn 1st 1,000	76⅜
Clev, C, Chic & St L Cin, Wab & M div 4s 27,000	91½	5,000	76
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s 5,000	62½	St L & Iron Mount Cairo, Ark & T 1st 1,000	101¼
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st 10,000	110⅞	St & Iron M 2d 5,000	100½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 10,000	107¼	St L & S F Con 4s 57,000	93
Edison Elec Ill Co of N. Y 1st 5s 23,000	107	10,000	24½
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000	64⅝	7,000	24
2,000	64½	500	23
Erie 1st Mortgage 1,000	103	25,000	24
Flint & Pere M 6s 2,000	114	10,000	23⅝
Gal, Har & San A 2d 1,000	101½	14,000	23
Iow, Cent'l 1st 5s 5,000	97⅞	St L & S F G M 6s 2,000	113
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 5,000	110	St L Southw'n 1st 2,000	70½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 4,000	101½	St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s redu to 4½s 6,000	105
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 4,900	104⅜	Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000	92½
L Isl'd Ferry 4½s 5,000	90	U S Leather Co 6s 1,000	112
Louisv'le, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s Trust Co certfs 1,000	84	Virginia Midl'd G M 4,000	100¼
Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 3,000s20F	79	Wabash 1st 5s 26,000	107½
Met'polit'n Elev 1st 4,000	119½	1,000	105⅝
Mich Cent cons 7s 1,000	116	6,000	105¾
Midland of N J 1st 1,000	115	1,000	105⅝
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 2,000	97⅝	10,000	105¾
Mil & St Pl 8s 1st 1,000s3	108	4,000	105⅞
Milw & St Paul South'n Minn Div 1,000	118¼	Wash 1st 5s 10,000	74¼
Minn & St L con 5s 2,000	100¾	16,000	74
2,000s20F	100½	5,000	74¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000	85½	West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 5,000	105¼
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 26,000	88	W'n N Y & Penn 1st 8,000	108
Total sales		3,000	108½
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 3,000	37½
		11,000	37
		4,000	36½
			$904,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Diamond Match opened at 226½, and sold off to 221 before any apparent effort was made to support the stock. It rallied to 224, again dropped to 223, and closed at 223¼. New-York Biscuit followed pretty much the same course. Opening at 96, it sold off to 92, rallied to 95¼, and closed at 94¾. The balance of the market was dull, with the single exception of Lake Street, which sold as high as 26⅝, and closed at 25⅞.

Money loaned at 5@5½ per cent. on call and 6 @6½ per cent. on time. Bank clearings were $14,367,512.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*40¼	..	*40¾	..
C. & C. Canal & D	66	67⅜	66½	67¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15½	16	*15¾	..
Chi. Brev. & Malt. pf	41¼	41⅜	41½	42
Chi. P. & P. Co	36	38	36	38
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	48	50	49	50
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	6	6½	6¼	..
Chi. City Railway	*252¼	..	*251½	..
Chicago Telephone	*172	..	172	175
Diamond M. of Ill	*223¼	..	*224⅞	..
Lake St. El. Ry	*25¾	..	*26¾	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*20	..	20	20½
Mil. & Chi. Brew	16	16	*15¾	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	41½	42	41	42
New-York Biscuit	*94¾	..	*96½	..
North Chi. St. R. R	250	..	248	..
National Railway	..	110	..	110
Street's W. S. C. L	15	..	14¼	15
Street's W. S. C. L. pf	50	60	50	60
West Chi. St. R. R	102¼	103	*106	..
Western Stone	71	72	70	..
BONDS.				
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99½	99	99½	
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	61	..	64
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	40	38	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	..	*100	..
C. Board of Trade 5s	..	102½	*102	..
C. G. L. & Coke 5s	..	..	*90¾	..
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	..	82	83	82
L. St. Elev. deb. 5s	..	..	*75	..
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	..	..	*69	..
N. C. City R. R. 4½s	..	..	..	100½
N. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103¼	104	103	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102½	103	102½	103
W. St. R. R. deb. 6s	99¼	..	*99	..

*Sales

Mining Stocks.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	182	..
Alt. & T. H.	116	125
Am. T. & C.	92½	95½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	7
Bos. & A. Lpf.	102	104
*Brook. R. T.	24	25
Bruns. Co.	½	⅝
B., R. & P.	18½	25
Bur., C. R. & N.	72	..
Can. So.	50¼	51
Can. Pac.	62½	63
Ced. F. & M.	..	..
Cent. Ia.	14	15
C. & E. Ill.	41	43
Clev., L. & W. pf.	52	53
Cleve. & C.	163	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	1½	2
C. F. & I. pf.	90	100
Col. & H. C. & I.	2¾	2¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	53	60
Com. Cable.	150	..
Consol. Coal.	32	35
D., L. & W.	160½	161½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8¼	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	..
*D., S. S. & A.	4½	5½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	11½
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y.	96	98
Erie T. & T.	59½	60½
Ev. & T. H.	30	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	41
F. & P. M.	15	20
F. & P. M. pf.	35½	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	118	124
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½
Homestake	32	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	27½
Ill. Steel Co.	..	70
Int. Con. & Imp.	25	30
Iowa Cent.	8	8½
Iowa C. pf.	32	34
K. & Mich.	6	8
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	15¾
Keok. & W.	3	5
Lac. Gas pf.	86	88
L. E. & W.	17½	18½
L. E. & W. pf.	70	71
Lake Shore.	149	150½
Long Island.	79½	81
L., N. A. & C.	9	9¼
L., N. A. & C. pf.	19	21
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mah. C. R.	107½	..
M. C. R. pf.	107½	..

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	122¾	122¾	121¼	121⅞	23,320
Am. Tobacco	66⅜	66½	65¾	66	2,900
At., Top. & S. F.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	140
Chicago Gas	67¼	67¼	66⅜	66⅞	950
C., R. I. & Pac.	69½	69⅜	68¼	68¼	2,880
Ch., Bur. & Q.	78⅝	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	5,390
Ch., M. & St. P.	76⅝	76⅝	76	76¼	17,880
Ch. & Northwestern	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	10
Dist. & C. F.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	680
Gen. Electric	33½	34	33⅜	34	150
Louis. & Nash.	49⅝	49⅝	48¾	49	2,400
Manhattan	103¼	103⅝	102⅞	102⅞	210
Mo. Pacific	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24½	470
N. Y., Lake E. & W.	14	14	14	14	20
Phil. & Read.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	760
Southern Ry.	9	9	9	9	10
Southern pf.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	100
Tenn. C. & I.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	70
Union Pac.	7½	7½	7½	7½	60
U. S. Leather pf.	63⅞	64⅛	63¾	63¾	360
U. S. Cordage	5½	5½	5½	5½	20
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
West. Union	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	100
Total sales					42,910

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	40	40	40	40	$10,000
Brook. El. 2d	50	50	50	50	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	58½	58½	58½	58½	7,000
Wabash 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	10,000
Total sales					$32,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Hale & Norcross	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Julia	.13	.13	.13	.13	300
Leadville	.14	.14	.13	.13	800
Mexican	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Mt. Rosa	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Pharmacist	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
Sierra Nevada	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Union	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Yellow Jacket	.68	.68	.68	.68	100
Total sales					2,600

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	58⅝	59	57⅞	58¾	2,016,000
Sept. option	59½	59½	59	59	6,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.10	.10
Belcher	.84	.80
Best & Belcher	1.35	1.35
Bodie Consolidated	.64	.70
Bulwer	*.37	.40
Challar	2.45	2.90
Consolidated Cal. & Va	2.75	2.85
Crown Point	.96	.97
Gould & Curry	1.45	1.55
Hale & Norcross	2.95	*3.10
Mexican	.96	1.05
Mono	.05	*.11
Ophir	1.75	1.80
Potosi	1.40	1.55
Savage	1.40	1.50
Sierra Nevada	.99	1.05
Union Consolidated	.87	.92
Utah	.18	*.20
Yellow Jacket	.55	.60

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 28.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.65	.65
Anaconda	.59	.61
Argentum	.49	.49
Isabella	.58	.57½
Portland	1.85	1.80
Union	.94	.93½
Consolidated	.13½	.13½
Pharmacist	.06½	.06¾
Work	.10½	.10½
Mount Rosa	.09½	.09½
Alamo	.05	.05
Blue Bell	.05	.05
Silver State	.01	.01
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.65
Jefferson	.18	.18

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	38	40
American Grocery 1st	30	..
American Surety Company	200	220
American Typefounders'	5¼	6½
American Typefounders' pf	28½	30½
Atlantic Mut., '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **JUNE 15, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

E. W. WILSON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
40-42 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
BUY AND SELL
Standard Oil Co.,
Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Union Typewriter Co.,
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.,
N. Y. and East River Gas Co.,
Standard Gas Co.,
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.,
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, total offer not to exceed the amount of Eleven thousand and ninety-five 43-100 dollars, ($11,095.43). Bids will be opened at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 15th, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By **G. SHERMAN,** Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—Sixteen thousand dollars; ample real estate security near city; guaranteed titles; expenses of investigation paid. J. W., Box 203 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on East Broadway, Scammel, Henry, and Gouverneur Streets, in the Seventh Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and having filed a true report of such estimate and assessment in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, May 26th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 11th day of June, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, May 25th, 1896.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, PAUL HALPIN, JOHN A. O'CONNOR, Commissioners.
WILMOT T. CONE, Clerk.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of June, 1896, for building materials, plumbing materials, stationery, water and gas pipe, hardware, tools, paints, glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified on schedules to be had on application here. Inclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., May 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M., JUNE 29, 1896, for furnishing Forage, Steel, Iron Castings, Coal, Lumber, Hardware Supplies, Stationery, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Gasoline, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Col. A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept.

THE AGREEMENT IS LEGAL

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

The Government's Bill of Complaint Dismissed by Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court—A Just and Proportional Division of Traffic Among Common Carriers, the Court Declares, Does Not Constitute Pooling.

The legality of the Joint Traffic Association is affirmed by a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The bill of complaint, brought by Assistant United States District Attorney Macfarlane, at the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is dismissed, on the ground that under the sections of the Inter-State Commerce act upon which the case was based, action would not lie against the association.

After quoting from the inter-State commerce law, and describing the character and purpose of the joint traffic agreement, Judge Wheeler says: "This bill is brought at the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, under the direction of the Attorney General, by the District Attorney of the United States for this district, against the agreement as made, without counting upon any statutes, or alleging anything actually done under it to be of itself unlawful otherwise than because so done."

The inter-State commerce law, 24 Stat. 379, provides:

Section 5.—It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

The act of 1890, 26 Stat. 209, also provides:

Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations is hereby declared illegal.

"The answer denies, as a conclusion, any illegality within or under the agreement," continues Judge Wheeler, "and, as a matter, anything fatal and final outside of or beyond it. The case has been heard upon the bill and answer, and so is made to turn upon the question of the legality or illegality of the contract and upon the right of the United States as plaintiff to maintain the suit if it is illegal. The provisions of the contract are understood to be the ones challenged as being contrary to the statutes quoted. The Restraint and Monopoly act expressly authorizes such a proceeding in equity as this to prevent its violation, and this suit is well maintained if this contract is within it. Railroads are not expressly named in this act, and are said in argument not to be within its terms. No one is so named; but it applies to all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade or commerce among the States.

"Railroads do not trade among the States, but they carry for those who do, and what would restrain them so carrying would seem to be a restraint of such commerce. The provisions of the joint traffic contract do not provide for lessening the number of carriers; nor their facilities; nor for raising their rates, except expressly by its terms not contrary to law, and therefore not beyond what are reasonable. The inter-State commerce law, Section 1, requires all rates to be reasonable, and the making of reasonable and lawful rates upon carriage in any traffic cannot be any restraint of law upon such traffic. (United States vs. Transmissouri Freight Association, 53 Fed. Rep., 440; 58 Fed. Rep., 58.) The soliciting of custom is no part of the duty of common carriers, and dispensing with soliciting agents or with the control of them cannot be illegal, nor an agreement to do so be an illegal contract.

"This case rests wholly upon the contract as made, and not upon anything actually done under color of or beyond it, and each road is left by it to carry on business within lawful limits as before, no unlawful restraint of commerce seems to be provided for by it, and no ground for relief under that statute of 1890 is made out. No provision is made by the Inter-State commerce law for enforcing its provisions in equity except to carry out the orders of the commission, and authority for this suit to restrain any violation of that law must appear otherwise or fail.

"That Governments and States exercise a general municipal control over the people, their property, their rights, and their convenience, may, by their laws, effectually maintain suit in equity to restrain actual nuisances to ways, parks, commons, and the like, which are injurious to the common rights of all to their enjoyment, is not to be questioned. The United States Government is limited in such control to such particular subjects as are committed to it, which include, of course, interstate and foreign commerce, carrying the mails, and such. These railroads are not Federal instruments, although they may and probably are engaged in the business of and are within control of the laws of the Government to some extent. As so engaged no nuisance would be Federal till it should become actual by obstructing these functions. (In re Debs U. S. 564.) This contract, if illegal, is intangible, and is not alleged or claimed to have obstructed the roads for Government purposes in any manner whatever.

"The United States may maintain a bill in equity to repeal a patent for land, (U. S. vs. Bell Telephone Company, 128 U. S., 315;) and a State to protect its interest in components of the soil under its navigable waters, (Coosaw Mining Company vs. South Carolina, 144 U. S., 550;) or to prevent abuse of charters granted by it, (Attorney General vs. Railroad Companies, 35 Wis., 524,) because of the interest in the property as proprietor or in the grant as a party to it. But here the United States is not alleged or understood to have granted the charters of, or to have any proprietary interest in, any of these railroads; or to have any other concern about them, in any respect involved here, but to have its prohibitory statutes for regulating commerce between the States respected and obeyed, the same as those against counterfeiting or tampering with the mails should be.

"Breaches of such states are misdemeanors, punishable by indictment on information, and that merely such are not preventable in equity is elementary. A plaintiff in equity for relief by injunction should have some right or interest in the subject of prevention, or be given express authority to proceed in that way by statute. Authority is given to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to have proceedings for the enforcement of the law taken and prosecuted, but that is understood to refer to the usual and appropriate proceedings in such cases, and seems not to authorize any that are unknown there. The right given here is to prosecute, but not to provide remedies. If this is erroneous, only such agreements are prohibited as are for the pooling of freights or dividing aggregate or net proceeds of earnings. So far as this agreement goes, each road carries the freights it may get, over its own line, at its own rates, however fixed, and has the proceeds, net or other, of the earnings to itself. Very able judicial opinions and learned commentaries and disquisitions on pooling, too numerous for separate notice herein, have been referred to, but none make it include what is left in wholly separate channels.

"Provision for reasonable, although equal or proportional rates for each carrier, or for a just and proportional rate for each carrier, or for a just and proportional division of traffic among carriers, does not seem to be either a pooling of their traffic or freights, or a division of the net earnings in any sense. This statement of reasons seems quite inadequate to the very full and able argument upon which this case has on each side been presented; but these conclusions have been reached upon full consideration of all, so far as understood, and as they appear to be sufficient for the disposition of the case, no more is attempted. The bill is dismissed."

This decision is naturally gratifying to the railroad Presidents who organized the Joint Traffic Association. They expected no other decision, however, having, under the advice of able counsel, so framed their agreement as to avoid any infringement of existing laws. In the hearing before Judge Wheeler, the Government's case was ably presented by United States District Attorney Macfarlane, and the Joint Traffic Association was represented chiefly by James S. Carter, Edward J. Phelps, and George F. Edmunds.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane said yesterday afternoon, after the decision was announced, that there were other points of law involved, and that the case would probably have an early hearing before the Supreme Court at its next session.

Pennsylvania's Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Following is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement of comparisons of earnings and expenses for the month of April and four months of 1896, with the same periods of 1895: Pennsylvania Railroad—Lines directly operated: Gross earnings, month of April, decrease, $73,200; four months, increase, $589,200; expenses, month of April, increase, $101,400; four months, increase, $648,300; net earnings, month of April, decrease, $174,600; four months, decrease, $59,100.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated: Gross earnings, month of April, increase, $188,100; four months, increase, $522,300; expenses, month of April, decrease, $22,100; four months, increase, $365,800; net earnings, month of April, increase, $210,200; four months, increase, $156,500.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings, month of April, decrease, $80,200; four months, increase, $639,000; expenses, month of April, increase, $140,400; four months, increase, $932,400; net earnings, month of April, decrease, $220,600; four months, decrease, $293,400. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings, month of April, increase, $185,300; four months, increase, $539,600; expenses, month of April, decrease, $40,700; four months, increase, $459,900; net earnings, month of April, increase, $226,000; four months, increase, $79,700.

Uniformity in Freight Cars.

A committee of railroad men, which was appointed some time ago to consider the matter of uniformity in the construction of freight cars, met in the offices of the Trunk Line Association yesterday and discussed measures for establishing a standard size for freight cars. It is exceedingly desirable that freight cars should be of the same width, and that the couplers on each car should be exactly the same distance from the ground. Many accidents and much trouble have been caused because of lack of uniformity in this respect. The subject has been under consideration of the master car builders for some time.

It is probable that the present committee, of which J. W. Midgley is Chairman, will devise some plan before long and report to the Joint Traffic Presidents.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, held in this city yesterday, officers were elected as follows: Chairman of the Board and President—Henry C. Rouse; Vice President and General Manager—Thomas C. Purdy; Vice President—William Dowd; Controller, Secretary, and Treasurer—Charles G. Hedge; General Counsel—Simon Sterne; General Solicitor—James Hagerman; Secretary in Kansas—Lee Clark; Secretary in Missouri—Robert W. Maguire; Assistant Secretaries in New-York—James B. Swain, Jr., Devereux Toler; Executive Committee—Henry C. Rouse, Henry W. Poor, Colgate Hoyt, F. N. Finney, William Dowd.

Open Cars on Broadway.

Sixty open cars for service on the Broadway line have been ordered by the Metropolitan Traction Company, and are expected to be ready for use within ten days or two weeks. Thirty of the cars will be built by the John Stephenson Company of this city, and the other thirty by the J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia. Each car will be 30 feet long, with a seating capacity of fifty persons, and equipped with the Pintsch light. They will run over the Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue lines.

Railway Accountants' Election.

The Association of American Railway Accountants held its annual election yesterday. It has been in session since Wednesday. Following are the officers chosen: President—Erastus Young; First Vice President—H. M. Coonsverger; Second Vice President—Charles Hillyer; Secretary and Treasurer—C. G. Phillips; Executive Committee—J. G. Ogden, H. D. Bulkley, G. S. Hodds, C. G. Warner, R. I. Farrington, R. H. Hill, W. H. Dudley, and T. W. Roby.

Reading Reorganization.

For the first time in several weeks there was a full meeting of the Philadelphia and Reading General Reorganization Committee in the Central Trust Company's offices in this city yesterday. Chairman F. P. Olcott presided and the situation was reviewed and some routine matters were attended to. The members present were Adrian Iselin, Henry Budge, and J. Kennedy Tod of New-York, George H. Earle, Jr., Sidney F. Tyler, Richard Y. Cook, and Samuel R. Shipley of Philadelphia.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A Chicago dispatch says: "Great efforts have lately been made by the Western roads to get the Eastern joint traffic managers to protect them against the Canadian Pacific by allowing them such through rates as will enable them to compete. The Grand Trunk and Michigan Central, both of which are suffering severely from the Canadian Pacific's competition, have asked to be allowed to pro rate with the Western trunk lines, but the pool managers have absolutely refused to grant their request."

—Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds to the amount of $19,000,000 have been deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. under the reorganization plan. The holders of the old firsts will receive in exchange new fours at the rate of 135 for 100. When the deposits reach $20,000,000 the terms will be reduced.

—At the Maine Central offices, in Portland, Me., these appointments have been announced: H. F. Dowst, Division Superintendent on lines east of Bangor; J. L. Spear, Chief Train Dispatcher on all lines west of Bangor, headquarters at Portland; M. F. Dunn, Chief Train Dispatcher at Bangor.

—Central Passenger Committee lines have been notified that they can join in the home-seekers' excursions to be run by the roads in the Southern States Passenger Association from the Ohio and Mississippi River gateways and points beyond.

—Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the bill of complaint in the suit of C. V. Sidell against the Missouri Pacific Railroad and others.

—The joint-traffic managers have directed that, taking effect June 1, there shall be a freight rate reduction of ½ cent per bushel on oats, ex lake, in lots of 10,000 bushels and over.

—War has been declared against the Chicago-St. Paul railroads by the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Company.

—Norfolk and Western's gross earnings for the third week in May show an increase of $75,618.

Officials Visit the Post Office.

Assistant Postmaster General Neilson and Superintendent Sheppard of the Salaries and Allowance Department of the United States Postal Service arrived in town from Washington, D. C., yesterday, and called on Postmaster Dayton. The business of the officials, Mr. Dayton said, was of a routine character, although they had cursorily talked over the Post Office probabilities in connection with the Greater New-York consolidation.

Divorce for Dorothy Morton.

An absolute divorce was granted yesterday to Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy Rowe, known on the stage as Dorothy Morton, on the ground of the intimacy of her husband, Elgin Rowe, with one May McKinney. The action came up for hearing before Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court, Part III. The Rowes were married April 1, 1892, and were separated the following year.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., May 6th, 1896.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the first day of June next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the eleventh instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 17 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 80 Broadway, New-York, May 28, 1896.

Coupons due June 1st, 1896, of the Equipment Mortgage 5 % Bonds of this company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON,
Assistant Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

192 Broadway, New-York, May 15, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1897, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. JOSEPH H. JONES, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN SPECULATION FAIR, WITH PRICES LOWER.

Influenced Mainly by the West, but Closing Firm—Wheat at the Close Was Lower—Corn Was Quiet and Easier—Provisions Higher and Quiet—Cotton Was Fairly Active and Lower—Coffee Very Unsettled and Generally Lower.

The grain markets had a fair speculative interest throughout the day, but the tendency was to lower prices, as influenced by the weakness at the West, while local shorts bought later and made a firm close. Provisions were held higher and had very light inquiry. Cotton was fairly active on local account, and lost a few points. Coffee was much lower on this month, but steady on others, with trading fair.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	23¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33⅞@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	8 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.50 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ ..
Sugar, granulated	5¼@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	4 @ 7½
Copper, lake	11.35 @11.75
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts were very unsettled and generally weak during the day, with a loss of ⅛@¼c early on easier cables and foreign selling; rallying ⅛@½c on local covering, only to decline ⅜@½c with the West, and closing rather firm at ⅛@¼c below Wednesday, with a fair local trade. ....Spot was less active at ⅛@¼c advance. Sales, 129,000 bushels to shippers, including 88,000 bushels unraded Spring on private terms; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, part at 4½c over July, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, on private terms.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 85c; July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 3c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4½@4¾c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 341,858 bushels; receipts, 17,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 255,613 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were only moderately active and irregular, with wheat. Opening firm at ⅛@¼c advance, on better cables, and declining ¼c on local realizing, closing steady at ⅛@¼c loss....Spot was dull and weak at ⅛c decline. Sales, 38,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 28,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms....Receipts, 157,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 374,167 bushels.... Clearances hence, 4,600 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 176,627 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without features, closing steady at ⅛c advance on May, and ⅛o decline on July....Spot were less active and unchanged, closing weak....Sales, 144,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 24c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25½c, with 62,000 bushels for export on private terms, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23¼c, and rejected white, free on board, for 55,000 bushels; No. 3, 22¼c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 24@24¼c; track mixed, 24@25c; track white, 24@28c for 15,000 bushels, part to arrive....Receipts, 129,400 bushels; exports, 2,250 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	30,000	65¼@66⅛	65⅞
June	60,000	64⅜@65⅜	65¼
July	2,960,000	64⅛@65 9-16	65¼
August	20,000	64⅛@64⅞	64⅞
September	2,580,000	64⅛@65¼	64⅞
December	870,000	66¼@67 1-16	66⅝
Total	6,520,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	25,000	33⅞@34⅛	33⅞
June	10,000	33⅞@34	34
July	80,000	34⅜@34⅞	34⅜
August	....	.... @..	35¼
September	110,000	35⅜@35⅞	35¼
October	100,000	36 @36¼	36⅛
Total	325,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	.... @..	25½
July	10,000	23¼@..	23¼
No. 2 White—		.. @..	25½
May	....		
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Demand moderate and an easy feeling reported outside of the association; sales, 11,500 bbls, including of extra, 2,200 bbls patents, 4,250 bbls clear, and 250 bbls extra, at quotations; 600 bbls Winter straights at $3.60@$3.65; 1,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.95; 300 bbls Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.80@$2.90, and 2,000 bbls low grades at $1.50....Arrivals, 5,490 bbls and 8,335 sacks; exports, 5,000 bbls and 250 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 50,890 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 45½@46c; Western, 41½@41¾c, cost, freight, and insurance.

BARLEY—Sales, 10,000 bushels feeding at 36@37½c, free on board.

COTTON PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2; chops, 55@57½c; coarse meal, 60@71c; finer white, 80c.

OATMEAL—Steady and quiet. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and easy. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Holders appeared less discouraged yesterday over the prospects for the oil, and perhaps from the slight improvement in the lard market. But the bidding was not better from any interest, although as an occasional order appeared interest, although as an occasional order appeared interest, a little more yellow was more steadily held at 24c, at which 500 bbls were sold, free on board, to an exporter. Crude, in barrels, was offered at 20c, and had 19c bid....LINSEED OIL was in fair demand. American at 40c, boiled at 42c, Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 45@46c for city.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was some advance yesterday—about 20 points for pork, 10@12½ points for lard, and 7½@10 points for bacon. It was looked on more as a natural reaction from the sharp depression, while it failed to bring out material buying interest from any quarter. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 25,000 head. The week's hog packing was 375,000 head, against 385,000 head same time last year.

LARD—There was a steady, slight moving upward of prices to 10@12½ points advance for the day at both West, without especial vigor to speculation, while the cash demands, not only there but here, were as dull as at any time latterly, without material export interest. At the West, May closed 4.25c, nominal; July was at 4.22½@4.32½c, closing at 4.30@4.32½c, asked; September at 4.37½@4.45c, closing at 4.45c. Here there was a nominal price for cash at 4.50c. May option at 4.50c, nominal. City steam was firmer; sales of 50 tes at 4c, and 100 tcs at 4.10c, closing at 4.10c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 4.80c; South American at 5.30c; Brazil kegs at 6.40c; compound at 4@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a stronger export demand, with 500 bbls mess taken at steady prices. The West was 20c up and steady at the close, but though only moderately active; May closed at $7.15, nominal; July was at $7.07½@$7.22½, closing at $7.22½; September at $7.25@$7.40, closing at $7.37½@$7.40....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9.25 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10 @$11.

CUT MEATS—There was little buying interest, while prices were held about steady. Sales of 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 11-lb average, at 4½c, and 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4¼c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¼@4¼c; 10-lb average, 4½@4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs at the West was moderate, while prices were up 7½@10 points, with May there closing at $3.82½ asked; July was at $3.82½@$3.90, closing at $3.87½@$3.90; September at $3.97½@$4.02½, closing at $4.02½ asked.

BEEF—Exporters were slow buyers, and the feeling over prices was weak....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $10@$11.50.

BEEF HAMS—Had little attention, while there were freer sellers at easy prices; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices....Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4⅝@4¾c, 160 lb at 4½@4⅝c, 140 lb at 4⅜c, 120 lb at 4⅞c, pigs at 5@5½c....Receipts at the West, 53,561 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; active; steady; $2.80@$3.55. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,144 head; active; $2.90@$3. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady; $2.85@$3.05. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,917 head; $3@$3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weaker; $2.95@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head, active; $3.25@$3.40.

TALLOW—Export demand had become slack, and the demand otherwise was light. But 150 hhds city were taken in yesterday (usual on Thursday) on contract, and as the only sale previously for the week had been 3½c, that price was made the market rate for the contract lots. In country-made, sales of 100,000 lb, in lots, at 3@3½c. Of grease, sale of a car lot of white at equal to 3½c, to arrive.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was no further business, with the last sale at 4 3-16c, which was quoted nominal yesterday. In lard stearine absence of trading, with Western offered at 5¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very unsettled and moderately active, closing steady at 40 points decline on May, with other months unchanged to 10 points down, with free offerings from abroad....Havre was irregular at ½f decline to ¾f advance, and Hamburg quiet at unchanged prices to ½ pfennig advance....Spot Rio was neglected and nominal at 15¾c for No. 7....Opening Call—11 A. M.—July, 500 bags at 11.35c; September, 250 bags at 10.55c and 3,250 bags at 10.50c; December, 250 bags at 10.10c; March, 250 bags at 10c; total, 4,500 bags. Between Call and Close—June, 500 bags at 11.75c; July, 1,500 bags at 11.35c, 1,750 bags at 11.30c, and 500 bags at 11.35c; August, 500 bags at 10.85c; September, 1,750 bags at 10.50c, 500 bags at 10.55c, and 500 bags at 10.50c; October, 250 bags at 10.20c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.05c; March, 1,000 bags at 10c and 1,750 bags at 9.95c; total, 11,500 bags. Exchange —10 points paid to exchange 500 bags of March for December and 45 points paid to exchange 250 bags of December for September; total for day, 17,500 bags. Closing prices: January, 10@10.10c; February, 9.95@10.05c; March, 9.95@10c; April, 9.90@10c; May, 11.70@11.85c; June, 11.70@11.75c; July, 11.30@11.35c; August, 10.85@10.90c; September, 10.50@10.55c; October, 10.20@10.25c; November, 10.10@10.20c; December, 10.05@10.10c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active on local account, with Liverpool closed until next Monday and trading confined to scalpers, closing barely steady at 5@8 points decline. Spot was dull and easy at 1-16c decline; sales, 700 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing. Prices.	—Extremes— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
May	7.65@7.67	7.75	7.65	1,200
June	7.64@7.65	7.74	7.64	7,200
July	7.66@7.67	7.74	7.65	5,300
August	7.68@7.69	7.77	7.67	60,200
September	7.11@7.12	7.19	7.11	19,200
October	7.06@7.07	7.16	7.06	18,800
November	6.98@6.99	7.04	6.98	11,700
December	6.90@7.00	7.04	7.00	21,000
January	7.02@7.03	7.07	7.04	6,100
February	7.05@7.06	7.10	7.08	500
March	7.08@7.09	7.15	7.11	900
Total				151,800

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 2,853 bales, against 3,283 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic receipts continue light, but there is a corresponding light demand and the market has an easy tone for all kinds of domestic white beans. Marrow have been shaded a little and medium are now so seldom exceeding $1.12½ that we do not quote higher. Pea are also weak. White kidney, yellow eye, and turtle soup held at about late prices, but not moving to any extent. All the sales of choice red kidney are at $1.10, and there is some confidence in the market at that price. Green peas slow. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.32½; do, medium, $1.13½; do, pea, $1.07½@$1.10; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, 86c; do, Sieva, 80@85c; do, pea, old, 80@85c; do, foreign, old, 75@80c; green peas, bbl, 77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 125c.

BUTTER—Moderate demand; fancy firm.... Western creamery, 11@15¼c; extra, 15¼c; State dairy, 8@15c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@12c; do, factory, 7@10¼c.

CHEESE—Quiet; weak....State large, full cream, new, 6½@7c; do, small, 5¢@6c; small, new, 7½@7¾c; do, old, 4½@9¾c; part skims, new, 2@5c; do, old, 3@4½c; full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Light receipts; fair demand; firm.... State, 12@12½c; Western, 10½@12c; do, case, $1.80@$2.70.

FRUITS—FRESH—The few lots of choice red apples arriving find prompt buyers at firm prices. Russets scarce and wanted. Strawberries are in liberal supply, but showed better quality and condition, and meet a more active demand. Receipts cleaned up better than yesterday, and while the range of prices was about the same, the average of sales was somewhat better. The bulk of the supply from Jersey sold at 6@9c, and from Upper Maryland and Delaware, 6@8c. Our outside quotations were, however, reached for a few fancy lots, and a premium was needed in a small way for superlative quality. North Carolina huckleberries are very dull, and show some decline. A few lots of blackberries arrived and were placed at very much lower than heretofore

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Astor's Estate as a Seller and Buyer—Auction Sales.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the trustees of the estate of William Astor the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, 25 feet on Madison Avenue by 95 feet on Sixty-fifth Street, to a customer of Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co.

Astor holdings down town have been increased in the sale of the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Duane Street, reported on Wednesday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The estate of William Astor, which already owned adjoining property, thus acquires a plot of 50.11 feet on Broadway, 110.7 feet on Duane Street, and a rear extension of 20 by 25 feet. Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. and H. H. Cammann & Co. were the brokers. The same firms have sold for the estate of Elizabeth A. Hitchcock, 44 West Twentieth Street, 328 feet by half the block, private brick dwelling thereon, to a customer of Messrs. H. H. Cammann & Co.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for August W. Cordes to Capt. John P. Leo the six lots, 150 by 100 feet, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, about 350 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette. These lots are in Audubon Park, and will be improved by the erection of eight handsome private houses.

Mr. John Miller has sold for J. J. Gleason the three-story brownstone dwelling at 216 East Fiftieth Street, for $12,000. Mr. Miller has also sold for G. W. Beakes the property at 213 East Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100 feet, for $13,000.

There was a good attendance yesterday at the Trinity Building Salesroom, where the offerings included attractive properties, James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian, who offered 174 lots on East One Hundred and Eighty-third and East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets, Ford Street, Granite Place, and Creston, Ryer, Valentine, Tiebout, Webster, and Park Avenues, did not regard the bidding as active enough to justify the completion of the sale. They sold 59 of the lots for $77,995, an average of about $1,558 per lot. Mr. Wells also sold, in partition, lots on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet east of College Avenue, containing a two-story frame building, lot 24 by 50 feet, and College Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, three-story frame tenement, lot 25 by 75, to J. Greenfield, for $6,400.

Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, 242 and 244 East Seventy-seventh Street, three-story dwelling and two-story stable, lot irregular, to the plaintiff, J. H. Bradford, for $19,000; also, in foreclosure, 260 South Street, five-story brick building, lot 24.6 by 65.4 feet, to the plaintiff, W. J. Smith, for $20,000.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 115 East Forty-sixth Street, three-story dwelling, lot 20 by 100.5 feet, to the plaintiff, G. McClure, for $9,000; also, 257 West Forty-seventh Street, four-story dwelling, lot 15 by 85 feet, to J. S. Freelinghuysen, for $15,600; also, 224 and 226 East Twenty-fourth Street, four-story stable, lot 48.10 by 98.9 feet, to J. Ruppert, for $30,500.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, in Audubon Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, lot 25 by 95 feet, to C. Horn, for $2,900; also, 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, five-story flat, lot 20 by 100.11 feet, to E. Robinson, for $21,025; also, 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, four-story brownstone dwelling, lot 19 by 100.5 feet, to L. L. Levy, for $29,100; also, in foreclosure, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, lot 25 by 100 feet, to the plaintiff, H. J. Welch, for $9,750; also, lot adjoining on the avenue, to J. C. Van Loome, for $6,700; also, nine lots on the street, in the rear of the above, each 25 by 99.11 feet, to Mr. Welch, for $32,000; also, four adjoining lots, to G. H. Green, for $8,000; also, three adjoining lots, to Mr. Welch, for $2,000 each; also, at administrator's sale, Cordova Place, west side, and Ernsellife Place, three lots on St. George's Crescent, as follows: One to W. Rosenweig, for $318, one to L. N. Levy for $170, and one to S. A. Randt for $260.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 169 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 29 by 101.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,172.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Barnard, Jr., referee, Boulevard and Seventy-eighth Street, southwest corner, 21.11½ by 100 by 47.8 by 100.4, five-story stone front flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,247.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southeast corner, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat and store. Due on judgment, $11,228.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alteration to be Made.

No. 37 to 41 East Eighteenth Street, for a ten-story brick store and lofts, by Arthur H. Ely of 56 Wall Street, owner; cost, $250,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue, southwest corner, for two five-story brick stores and flats, by Richard Neville of 124 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; cost, $50,000.

Montgomery Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. Mary A. Scott of Morris Heights, owner; cost, $3,000.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, by James Bracken of 557 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $9,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 191 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by Julia C. Hendrickson of 877 Cauldwell Avenue owner, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Trinity Corporation at 187 Fulton Street, owners, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $18,000.

No. 536 East Twelfth Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost, $1,500.

No. 103 Eight Avenue, by Peter Doelger of One Hundredth Street and Riverside Drive, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $1,500.

No. 784 Courtlandt Avenue, by Jacob Fischer of 784 Courtlandt Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story frame tenement and store; cost, $500.

No. 296 West Eleventh Street, by the estate of Josephine L. Peyton of 56 Pine Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $3,500.

No. 418 East Nineteenth Street, by E. F. Bliss, Jr., of 342 East Eighteenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost not given.

No. 36 West Forty-sixth Street, by Mrs. George De Rodder of 39 West Forty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 11 West Thirty-eighth Street, by Julia B. Mings, Europe, owner, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,800.

No. 29 East Sixty-ninth Street, by Marion E. Isaacs of 29 East Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 141 Broome Street, by Elmlie Berlinger of 141 Broome Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 28.

BROOME ST, s w s, Lot 65, may of estate of Abraham Cannon, 25x75; Thomas Fitzsimmons to Mary B. Fitzsimmons.. $1

BROADWAY, 560 to 566, and 70½ to 80½ Prince St; John J. Astor and wife to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees 1

7TH AV, 1; Edward Miltenberger and wife to the St. Vincent Hospital, City of New-York 27,000

5TH AV and 20th St, n e corner, 100.5x irregular; William H. Speir and others, trustees, &c., to Lloyd S. Bryce. 142,250

MADISON AV, n w corner of 31st St, 49.7x95; Armintha Merritt to William J. Merritt Company 1

BOULEVARD, s w s, 88.7 ft s of 78th St, 20.2x93.11x irregular; Edward Browne, referee, to Clarence M. Day 25,400

91ST ST, s s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Joseph E. Weed to Armintha Merritt 1

47TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Charles H. Murray, referee, to Francis X. Keller 17,425

91ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Joseph E. Weed to Armintha Merritt 1

93D ST, n e, 881.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x78.10x18.9x78.1; Rachel Riordan to F. C. W. Hartley 20,500

52D ST, 229 West; Eleanor J. Robinson to Albert Wagner 1

70TH ST, 429 East; Thomas McMahon to Bridget McMahon 16,000

LENOX AV, e s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25x84; Charles Riley to Anna C. Patton and another 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 101st St, 102.10x122.11x100.11x142.11; Clifford A. Hand, executor, to Henry N. Corwith 110,000

142D ST, 409 West; William H. Hall, Jr., to Isaac McGay 1

138TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 16x99.11; Richard H. Clarke to L. P. Riedell 15,000

104TH ST, 29 West; Union Real Estate Company to Jacob Hess 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, 218th St centre line, and Harlem River plot, with water rights; Isaac M. Dyckman and wife to John Beaver 100,000

11TH AV, w s, 100 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; Samuel Vollman and wife to William Haggerty 4,200

157TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x102.5x25x101.5; Leopold Hutter and wife to the Mayor, &c. 5,000

147TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Brooke Av, 100x100; Frederick Wolz and wife to Katharine P. Kitchen 18,000

153D ST, s s, Lot 420, map of Melrose South; Joseph H. Franklin to Anna M. Franklin 1

WHITE ST, 122; James P. Kernochan and others, trustees, to Henry Knabe 14,400

GOERCK ST, 144; Henry B. Stacey and wife to Albert Kellerhouse 1

BROOME ST, 400; Harrie G. Newton as executor to Arthur A. Anderson 88,500

67TH AV and 68th St, n e corner, 125.5x150x irregular; James R. Roosevelt and others, as trustees of William Astor, to John J. Astor 1

78TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.11x102.2; Patrick J. Hayburne to George W. Levy 1

71ST ST, s s, 337 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.5; Banyer Clarkson to Alice M. DuBois 1

BROADWAY, 915; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to John T. Murphy 25

21ST ST, 240 and 242 West; Gilbert T. Reeder to Joseph Kaufmann 1

PART of Lots 54 and 43, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Allan G. Macdonell, ex prop. 1

PART of Lot 43, map of Bronxwood Park; John D. Breen and wife to same.. 1

EAST, 2-3 part of Lot 775, and west, 2-3 part of Lot 776, map of Laconia Park; Malone and Buzby and wife to New-York Building-Loan Banking Company 1

JANSEN AV, n w s, 63 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 40x80; same to William R. Campbell 1

WASHINGTON AV, n s, 191 ft w of Union St, 31.10x116.6x25x97; Ann Galagher to Hugh Mulholland 1

108TH ST, 67 East; Norah Sullivan to Rosa Jellenek 100

129TH ST, 54 West; Anna M. Becker to Michael Sweeney 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 108.9 ft s of 78th St, 20.2x96.9x20x93; Edward Browne, referee, to Clarence M. Day 24,200

BOULEVARD, w s, 88.7 ft s of 78th St, 20.2x93.11xirregular; also Boulevard, w s, 108.9 ft s of 78th St, 20.2x96.9x20x93.11; Clarence M. Day and wife to Charles G. Dobbs 1

49TH ST, n s, 206 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100.5; Peter Delacy to Anna B. Hahn 13,500

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x62.3; Adolph Wagner and wife to Frederick Klingman 65,000

108TH ST, 15 East; Henry Arens and wife to Moser Arndstein 1

103TH ST, 122 East; Bella Meyer to Emil J. Winterroth and wife 1

127TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 31x99.11; Louisa P. Riedell to Richard H. Clarke 40,500

MADISON AV, 1,564; Annie Leventhal to Joseph A. Thompson 1

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Lizzie Meyer to Peter Stille and wife 7,600

118TH ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Kottek and wife to Sarah J. Steele 8,000

BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, n w s, 150 ft s of Rye St, 50x100; Elizabetha Hauswald to Alice M. Holland 1

HOE ST, w s, 202.6 ft s of 167th St, 37.6x100; John A. Knox and wife to Henry Hoffman 1

LOT 233, map of Section A of the Vyse estate; Lizzie A. McCone to Annie Kelbers 1

HORLBARD ST, 44; w s of Westchester; Selah B. Strong, referee, to Laetitia M. Myers 5,000

169TH ST, n e s, 41.6 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 75x107x75.1x102.9; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to John A. Knox 1

LOT 10, map of the land of John Mapes, 40x117x40x117.9; Edwin A. Taylor and others to Clara Hall 1

FORDHAM AV, s s, Lot 3, map of Orrin estate, Fordham; Charles L. Berge and wife to the Mayor, &c. 4,500

LOTS 2 to 9, Block 31, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crosier to Amelia W. Schellinger 2

LOTS 1 to 14 and 31 to 41, Block 32; same map; same to Richard Beebes.... 1

Recorded Leases.

HOGG, James R., as executor to Adolph Jehle, 139 West 25th St, 3½ years..... $1,080

PURCELL, John, to Peter Killeen; 166 West Broadway, 10 years 1,500

KEHOE, John, to Henry Jacobs and others; n e corner Bleecker and Wooster Streets, 5 years 12,500

REICHERT, Mary, and another to Anton Oestricher; 321 East 54th St, 3 11-12 years 852

STERN, Annie, to Annie Haurahan; 224 West 41st St, 3 years.....1,100 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ARENS, Henry, to Moses Arndt; e s of Avenue C, 96 ft n of 3d St, lease, Installments $1,000

ASINARI, Helena L. G., to Brooklyn Savings Bank; n w corner of Wall and Nassau Sts, 3 years 300,000

BUTTS, Margaret A., to the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of New-York; 169 Canal St, 3 years.... 2,000

BRYCE, Lloyd S., to executors of Miguel Garcia; e s of 5th Av, equidistant from n s of 30th St and s s of 31st St, 3 years. 100,000

BECKER, Ambrose W., and Rose M. Kennedy to Francis Becker; n s of 63d St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.. 7,000

BUEK, Charles, and wife to Edward and Henry Hinks; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 81st St, 1 year 60,000

BEAVER, John, to Isaac M. Dyckman; s e s of Broadway or King's Bridge Road, at centre line of 218th St, 5 years. 50,000

CONOVER, Ella, to Martha A. Knapp; n s of 132d St, 155 ft w of Park Av, demand 1,500

CORWITH, Henry, to Clifford A. Hand, executor of Charles G. Haven, deceased; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 101st St, 1½ years 77,000

HAENSCHEN, Annie, to William A. Soles; e s of Westchester Av, 165.2 ft s of Wales Av, 1 year 850

HESS, Gustave, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n s of 104th St, 156.8 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years 9,000

CHASE, Henry H., and wife to Mary E. J. Smith; n s of 97th St, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, (four mortgages).. 10,000

CAMPBELL, William R., and wife to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; n w s of Jansen Av, 63 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 2 instalments..... 6,233

DENNIS, Mary J. and Warren, to Melvina D. Lewis; 30 Warren St, lease, 1 year 15,000

DAY, Clarence M., to Harris D. Colt, trustee of Marie L. Cameron; w s of Boulevard, 88.7 ft s of 78th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 46,000

FINE, Herman, and wife to Stephen Dunlap; 1 Madison St, 3 years 4,200

FERRERO, Edward, and wife to John F. Lambias; n s of 75th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, (three mortgages). 6,000

FLITNER, William H., to Adelaide M. Davis; s s of 130th St, 316.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 11,000

SAME to Trustees of Robert College of Constantinople; s s of 136th St, 333.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 11,000

GOLDZIMER, Sarah, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of Market St, Lot 456, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year.. 16,000

HUBER, Michael, and wife to Michael Huber, trustee of Mary Streupert; 214 Clinton St, 3 years 6,000

HAHN, Anna B. and Nathan L. to Peter De Lacy; n s of 49th St, 206 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000

LOCKWOOD, Emma M., to Frances H. Johnson and others; 73d St, s s, 305.3 ft e of West End Av, 4 months..... 1,500

HOLLAND, Alice M., to William P. Douglas, executor of John G. Kane; w s of Bergen Av, 150 ft s of Rose St, 1 year.. 5,000

SAME to Elizabeth A. Jenness; same property, 1 year 1,500

HALL, Clara, to Edwin A. Taylor and Caroline E. Taylor; Lot 10, Clover St, on map of heirs of John Mapes, 5 years 1,500

JOHNSON, George F., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n s of 102d St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 38,000

KELLERHOUSE, Albert, to Lucy A. Browning; 144 Goerck St, 3 years 20,000

KELLER, Francis X., and wife to Charlotte H. Thedford; s s of 47th St, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 15,000

Knox, John A., to Henry D. Tiffany; n e s of 169th St, 91.8 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 1 year 900

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 147th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, two mortgages,) 1 year 30,000

SAME to Frederick Folz; s s of 147th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 18,000

LEE, Homer, and wife to Bernard T. Jeney, trustee; s s of 71st St, 40 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 6,644

McGAY, Isaac, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 142d St, 86 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 10,000

McMULLEN, David L., and wife to Ida A. W. Siney; w s of Avenue C, 19 ft s of 12th St, 1 year 1,500

MERRITT, Armintha, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 91st St, 250 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 15,000

MALONEY, Thomas, and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim; s s of 131st St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 months..... 3,000

MULHOLLAND, Hugh, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; n s of Washington Av, 191 ft w of Union St, 1 year 500

OLIVER, Katharine M., to Lydia S. Fuller; 1,234 to 1,238 3d Av, 2 years..... 700

OCHS, Martin B., and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 120 West 120th St, 5 years 8,000

ROE, Alfred, and wife to Edward W. Dabritz; e s of Greenwich St, 64 ft e of Vandam St, 5 years 12,600

ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to Frederick Klingman; 329 West 52d St, 1 year..... 3,000

ROPER, John B., and wife to the Dollar Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 143d St, 492 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SAKARISSEN, Dimpli, and wife and others to Jacob Hirsh; e s of West End Av, 118.8 ft s of 95th St, 1 year..... 3,000

STEELE, Sarah J., to Fanny L. Korn; n s of 118th St, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 6 months.. 18,000

THE ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL OF the City of New-York to Edward Miltenberger; n e corner of 7th Av and 11th St, 10 years 25,000

WINTERROTH, Emil J., and wife to Bella Meyer; 122 East 105th St, 1 year. 2,000

YETTER, Andrew, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 61st St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 66,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AICHELE, John M. or Michael, executor, &c., to Philip Aichele, guardian..... $10,750

COTHEAL, Ellen H., to Eliza Lockwood and Mary A. Paterson..... 15,500

FISHER, William, to Lewis Z. Bach.... 1

GUTWILLIG, Alois, to Robert W. Stuart.. 4,000

LACKMAN, Samson, and another, executors of W. J. Ehrich, to executors of Isaia Heyor, (two mortgages)..... 30,620

MORRIS, Jane, to Thomas D. O'Connor, executor, &c., of Mary E. O'Beirne.... 8,000

O'HARE, Thomas, to Estelle Froescher... 1

PREISS, Ferdinand, and Pauline, to Reuben Grunauer 2,000

POPKIN, Lear, to Henrietta Marks..... 1

TODD, Judson S., to W. Franklin Brush.. 1

SAME to Edward Winslow, (two mortgages) 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart..... 16,000

SAME to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 30,000

SAME to William Rau..... 12,000

ZOELLER, Henrietta, to Laura Marks and Cora Hechinger..... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

117TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 108x100.11; 117th St, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 151.6x100.11; 116th St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100.11, and 61st St, n s, 146 ft w of 10th Av, 27x100.5; Joseph Hyman against John J. MacDonald and others, (action to declare deeds fraudulent and to declare trust.)

27TH ST, s w s, Lot 118, map of Bellevue Lots, Sixteenth Ward; Bartholomew Gray against Marie J. Hoffman and another, (action to set aside deed.)

115TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 5th Av, 66.8x100.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Jacob M. Taylor and others, (four actions to foreclose mortgages.)

142D ST, s s, 138.10 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Annie W. Gould against Julia E. Judge, as administratrix, &c., of Andrew T. Judge, deceased, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

VANDERBILT AV, n e corner of 170th St, 104x70x irregular; James McClenahan and another, executors of David Stevenson, against Thomas Fanning and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST 117TH ST, n s, 315.5 ft w of 6th Av, 50x103.3; William Alyea and another against Edward Judson and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

57TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 10th Av, 25x60.5; Jane Yeakel against William Anderson end others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

72D ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Sara N. Foss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

134TH ST, 545 East; Frederick B. Aschner against Gustav Gunkel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

95TH ST, 151 West; Simon Pretzfeld and others, executors, &c., of William Pretzfeld, against Edward L. Lawrence, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

KINGSBRIDGE corner Highbridge Roads, 70x91.5 indefinite; William J. Connell against Charles M. Webster, owner and contractor $715

116TH ST, 87 to 93 West; Archibald Culbert against William Lyman, owner and contractor 206

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 103d St, 95.5x100; Patterson Brothers against Nicholas Cotter, owner and contractor.. ..

MADISON AV and 80th St, n w corner; Jarden Brick Co against same..... 988

WILLIAM ST, s w corner of Exchange Place, 65x125; Hanlon & Goodman against John Williams, owner; John W. Mitchell, contractor 71

SAME PROPERTY; William C. Grayson against same 85

MERCER ST, 169; Thomas F. Gaynor against Adam E. Fisher and John J. Prague, owners and contractors..... 1,465

WEST 118TH ST, 70 and 72; same against same..... 1,924

CLINTON ST, whole front from Water to South St x60; William Maas against Jarvis & Co., owners; George Hoffman, contractor 384

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John Livingston against Frederick Lutjens, owner; Matthews & Tierney, contractors..... 750

98TH ST, 203 and 205 West; Christopher Nally against Mary E. Garrett and Max F. Hart, owners; Max F. Hart and another, contractors..... 700

CLEVER WORK DONE BY CHILDREN

What Is Accomplished by the Children's Aid Society's Schools.

An interesting exhibition of drawing, paperwork, and modeling done by the pupils of the schools of the Children's Aid Society was opened yesterday in Rooms 612 and 613 United Charities Building. It will be continued from 10:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. through to-day and Monday and Tuesday of next week.

The society has twenty-one schools situated in the tenement-house districts of the city. The school work covers the six primary grades, and the children range in age from five or six to ten or twelve years. Their drawing gives evidence of intelligence and skill, which is a credit to the schools and remarkable considering the home environments of most of the children.

Besides the paper folding, cutting, and drawing of geometrical figures is the nature work done in the Spring and Fall, which is of more interest to the general observer. To take a dandelion or a daisy in the hand and transfer its outlines to paper with the other is a great delight to the children, and even the five-year-old tots make drawings easily recognizable.

In the application work, where the children are taught to apply their ideas, a little four-grade girl wrote: "Wouldn't it be funny to see a dog with a hat on?" and she drew the hat.

It was a little six-year-old girl in the lowest grade who developed a cube into a clay basket, with a wide-open cover. "And what do you think she put in it?" asked the supervisor of drawing in the schools, who is in charge of the exhibition.

She held the little clay basket up, and there was not a moment's doubt. There were chocolate creams, and tempting ones, too, if the color was not just right.

There were clay muffs, fruit, and graceful pitchers, and a clever little boy of nine had made a lifelike representation of a mouse.

The rooms of the exhibition are pretty and gay with flowers—pansies, daisies, and fluers-de-lis; there are pretty water-color sketches made by the supervisor, and a big flag in the connecting doorway, for the society schools are nothing if not patriotic.

BUILDINGS IN CITY HALL PARK.

Controller's Suggestion About Removing Register's Office and Others.

The Sinking Fund Commission at its meeting yesterday, in the Mayor's office, appointed George B. Post architect to draw up plans and specifications for the new addition to the Crotona Park Building.

The Controller was authorized to sell at public auction six lots owned by the city on One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street near Convent Avenue. The lots are directly over the Croton Aqueduct.

Jonathan C. Crane sent a letter to the commission, asking that he be heard in behalf of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad Company for a reduction of the percentages charged by the city. The matter was referred to the Controller.

P. J. Mahony asked to re-lease the premises 10, 12, and 14 Chambers Street for a term of five years at a rental of $1,700. Controller Fitch said the term was too long, and offered the suggestion that the city remove the Register's office, the brownstone building, and the fire house from the City Hall Park and locate them in these buildings or others to be erected later.

The matter was referred to the Controller with authority for him to lease the premises for not more than one year.

Permission was given to the Health Department to erect an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory in East Sixteenth Street in connection with the Willard Parker Hospital.

Engineer Eugene E. McLean of the Finance Department was deputized to find suitable quarters for the Volunteer Firemen's Association, which now occupies quarters in the old Essex Market.

Moritz Pront Further Improves.

Moritz Pront, the thirty-day sleeper of the Beth Israel Hospital, at 206 East Broadway, continues, according to Dr. Halpin, who has the case in charge, to slowly improve. The boy opens and closes his eyes, and when they are open he seems perfectly cognizant of what is going on about him. Some nourishment was given to him yesterday, and he put his hand to the glass while he was being fed, making an effort apparently to hold it. He sat up in bed without support, and remained thus seated for half an hour. He shakes his head in disapproval when ammonia is held to his nostrils, and resents by signs anything that causes him pain. He has as yet uttered no intelligible sound.

Magistrate Cornell Not Sustained.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, handed down his decision in the case of Lucy Polg, the Catholic girl whom Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on March 12, committed to the House of Mercy, a Protestant institution. The Magistrate, it was alleged, criticised the House of the Good Shepherd, a Roman Catholic institution, at the time of the commitment. An aunt had asked that the girl be sent to this institution. Judge Newburger reversed the commitment of Magistrate Cornell and ordered the girl sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. He said the law was mandatory on that point, and that the Magistrate had no right to do otherwise, as there was no evidence that the institution was overcrowded.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
LEATHER LUXURY
for the Library, at Factory Prices.

UPPER EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Work Accomplished Made at the Annual Meeting.

The Upper East Side Association held its annual meeting last night in the large hall of the Madison Avenue Hotel, E. W. Bloomingdale in the chair.

The Executive Committee, through William Watts Sherman, made its report, outlining in brief the work done by the association during the past year, special attention being paid to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, the Jones's Wood property for a public park, the successful efforts to bring about the liberal transfer system now established at the Fifty-ninth Street crossing by the Metropolitan Traction Railway Company, the pushing forward of the work on the Eastern Boulevard, and the work done to hasten the construction of the Willis Avenue Bridge.

The treasurer's report showed the association to be in a very satisfactory financial condition.

The Committee on Nominations made its report, and in accordance therewith the following officers were chosen: President—E. W. Bloomingdale; Vice President—Seth M. Milliken; Second Vice President—Edward T. Steers; Secretary—Montague Lessler; Treasurer—Philip Livingston. Among the Executive Committee are William Watts Sherman, John D. Crimmins, Dr. William C. Deane, Samuel G. French, and Everett P. Wheeler.

NO RECEIVER FOR DEUTSCH & CO.

The Application of Attaching Creditors Denied.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday denied a motion made by Blumenstiel & Hirsch on behalf of F. Victor & Achells, attaching creditors, for the appointment of a receiver of the property of Deutsch & Co., cloak dealers, at 39 and 41 West Twenty-third Street.

Mr. Blumenstiel based the application on the chattel mortgages given by Deutsch & Co. on May 15, for $71,000, and covering the entire property, which is valued at over $200,000. He contended that the mortgages contained no schedules, but purported to cover the entire property, which was described only in a general way, and that the giving of the mortgages on property worth three times the amount of the claims was a scheme against the creditors.

Otto Horwitz, on behalf of the mortgagees, strongly objected to the appointment of a receiver. He said that it was impossible to put a value on the goods covered by the mortgages until the goods had been sold. The mortgages could not hurt the creditors, for they would get any surplus after the sale of the stock. The chattel mortgage sale which has been going on since May 17 has been a great success, he said. He denied every allegation of fraud.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

Naval Parade on Saturday.

Naval Parade on Saturday.
Go to Woodcliff-on-Hudson, opposite 79th St., to view the Naval Parade. Go from Weehawken or Hoboken by trolley every ten minutes. Houses for sale or to let. Large furnished house to let; streets sewered, gas and water. Apply on premises, or FAIRCHILD & YORAN, 171 Broadway, or 10 Barclay St., New-York.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

"GO TO STATEN ISLAND."—To rent, at Livingston, beautiful house, 12 rooms, all conveniences, one acre, fine trees, garden, poultry house; high, accessible, and extended view; $500 unfurnished, $750 furnished. CREIGHTON & JANSSEN, New-Brighton, S. I.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
AND SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COTTAGES AT LONG BEACH, L. I.,
23 miles from New-York; frequent trains; located on the Ocean Beach; furnished cottages, 11 rooms; all improvements.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 B'WAY.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—For rent, furnished cottage; 14 rooms, including bath and laundry; hot and cold water; stable; fine views; plenty of shade; large grounds; excellent drinking water. Apply, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., or 4 to 6 P. M., THEODORE B. STARR, 206 5th Av., New-York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FRONT STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ELIZABETH M. CROSBY, plaintiff, against HENRY C. ZIMMERMAN and CLARA C. ZIMMERMAN, wife of the said Henry C. Zimmerman, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date April 28th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, known as Number 56 Front Street, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, on the northeasterly side of a certain alley or gangway, called Cuyler's Alley, and which are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Cuyler's Alley and the westerly side of Front Street; and running thence northeasterly, along the westerly side of Front Street, eighteen (18) feet and seven inches; thence westerly, parallel with Cuyler's Alley and partly through the centre of a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet and seven (7) inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Front Street, eighteen (18) feet and seven (7) inches to Cuyler's Alley; thence easterly, and along the northerly side of Cuyler's Alley, eighty-four (84) feet and ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning; he the said several dimensions more or less. The said premises being in Section Number 1, Block Number 32, as shown on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 2nd, 1896.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Broadway, New-York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, June 10, 1896, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, May 27th, 1896.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. HAYWARD, surviving trustee for Amanda M. Halsted, under the will of John R. Hayward, deceased, plaintiff, against ALMIRA CHURCH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 28th day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and known by the Street Number 129 East One Hundred and First Street, and bounded and containing as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said One Hundred and First Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the Lexington Avenue, running thence